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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
WASHINGTON, D. C.

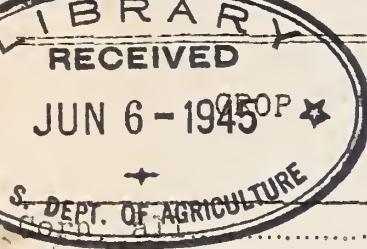
Release:-
September 10, 1940,
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Reserve

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1940

The Crop Reporting Board of the Agricultural Marketing Service makes the following report from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

UNITED STATES



	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Average		Indicated	Average	1929-38		Indicated
	1929-38	1939	Sept. 1, 1940	1929-38	1939	Aug. 1, 1940	Sept. 1, 1940
Corn, all.....bu.	23.2	29.5	26.6	2,299,342	2,619,137	2,248,246	2,297,186
Wheat, all..... "	13.2	14.1	14.9	754,685	754,971	760,623	783,560
Winter..... "	14.3	14.9	15.9	571,067	563,431	555,839	555,839
All spring..... "	10.4	12.1	12.8	183,619	191,540	204,784	227,721
Durum..... "	9.1	11.2	10.7	29,619	34,360	34,179	35,599
Other spring..... "	10.6	12.3	13.3	154,000	157,180	170,605	192,122
Oats..... "	27.4	28.3	34.9	1,024,852	937,215	1,121,619	1,206,901
Barley..... "	20.6	21.9	22.9	225,486	276,298	289,812	304,955
Rye..... "	11.4	10.3	12.1	38,095	39,249	37,452	37,452
Buckwheat..... "	15.8	15.1	15.3	7,617	5,739	5,993	5,707
Flaxseed..... "	6.0	8.9	9.7	10,846	20,330	29,279	30,662
Rice..... "	47.9	50.3	47.7	44,254	52,306	55,071	52,280
Grain sorghums..... "	11.3	10.3	13.2	84,148	83,102	105,095	125,793
Hay, all tame.....ton	1.25	1.30	1.39	69,650	75,726	83,383	84,125
Hay, wild..... "	.76	.81	.81	9,298	8,800	8,760	8,927
Hay, clover and timothy 2..... "	1.12	1.14	1.30	26,030	23,640	28,261	28,392
Hay, alfalfa..... "	1.94	2.00	2.19	24,597	27,035	29,851	30,258
Beans, dry edible							
100-lb. bag	3 759	3 898	3 864	13,086	13,962	14,649	15,133
Peas, dry field.....bu.	16.3	18.2	13.9	4,288	3,713	---	3,292
Soybeans for beans..... "	15.4	20.7	17.1	27,318	87,409	---	85,509
Peanuts 4.....lb.	721	634	773	1,035,243	1,179,505	1,521,705	1,511,150
Potatoes.....bu.	111.5	120.3	124.1	366,949	364,016	374,314	383,172
Sweetpotatoes..... "	84.6	84.3	83.9	72,436	72,679	65,673	66,894
Tobacco.....lb.	816	918	864	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,262,087	1,241,680
Sugarcane for sugar....ton	17.4	22.4	18.6	4,439	6,197	5,609	5,346
Sugar beets..... "	11.3	11.7	11.7	8,937	10,773	10,553	10,649
Broomcorn..... "	3 259	3 272	3 304	43	30	40	42
Hops.....lb.	1,184	1,270	1,201	34,310	39,380	39,460	39,280
	Condition Sept. 1						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.				
Apples, com'l crop 6..bu.	7 58	70	59	7 121,755	143,085	116,721	114,830
Peaches, total crop.... "	57	70	61	5 52,723	50,822	53,290	52,879
Pears, total crop..... "	63	67	71	5 26,333	31,047	31,372	32,008
Grapes 8.....ton	71	81	76	5 2,220	2,526	2,489	2,500
Pecans.....lb.	47	45	53	63,430	63,639	73,665	76,651
Pasture.....	61	69	72	---	---	---	---
Soybeans.....	76	90	76	---	---	---	---
Cowpeas.....	69	74	76	---	---	---	---

1 For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2 Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3 Pounds.

4 Picked and threshed. 5 Includes some quantities not harvested. 6 See footnote on table by States. 7 Average 1934-38. 8 Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1940
 (Continued)

Release:-
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 3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

UNITED STATES

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest, 1940	1940 Percent of 1939
	Average 1929-38	1939		
Corn, all.....	98,986	88,803	86,306	97.2
Wheat, all.....	56,869	53,696	52,680	98.1
Winter.....	39,453	37,802	34,922	92.4
All spring.....	17,416	15,894	17,758	111.7
Durum.....	3,035	3,066	3,330	108.6
Other spring.....	14,381	12,828	14,428	112.5
Oats.....	37,005	33,070	34,585	104.6
Barley.....	10,795	12,600	13,290	105.5
Rye.....	3,250	3,811	3,086	81.0
Buckwheat.....	485	379	373	98.4
Flaxseed.....	1,868	2,284	3,168	138.7
Rice.....	924	1,039	1,095	105.4
Grain sorghums.....	7,396	8,055	9,523	118.2
Cotton.....	33,166	23,805	24,406	102.5
Hay, all tame.....	55,808	58,347	60,573	103.8
Hay, wild.....	12,019	10,898	10,978	100.7
Hay, clover and timothy ¹	23,263	20,828	21,768	104.5
Hay, alfalfa.....	12,678	13,494	13,838	102.5
Beans, dry edible.....	1,737	1,554	1,751	112.7
Peas, dry field.....	263	204	236	115.7
Soybeans for beans.....	1,682	4,226	5,011	118.6
Soybeans ²	4,756	9,023	10,286	114.0
Cowpeas ²	2,476	2,923	3,059	104.7
Peanuts ³	1,427	1,859	1,955	105.2
Velvetbeans ²	107	161	167	103.7
Potatoes.....	3,296	3,027	3,087	102.0
Sweetpotatoes.....	860	862	797	92.5
Tobacco.....	1,674	2,014	1,437	71.3
Sorgo for sirup.....	216	180	190	105.6
Sugarcane for sugar....	249	277	288	104.0
Sugarcane for sirup....	133	145	123	84.8
Sugar beets.....	792	917	913	99.6
Broomcorn.....	332	223	275	123.3
Hops.....	29	31	33	105.5
Total (excl. dupl.)....	330,577	311,921	315,909	101.3

¹ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

² Grown alone for all purposes.

³ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

PAUL H. APPLEBY,

ACTING SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

Crop Reporting Board:

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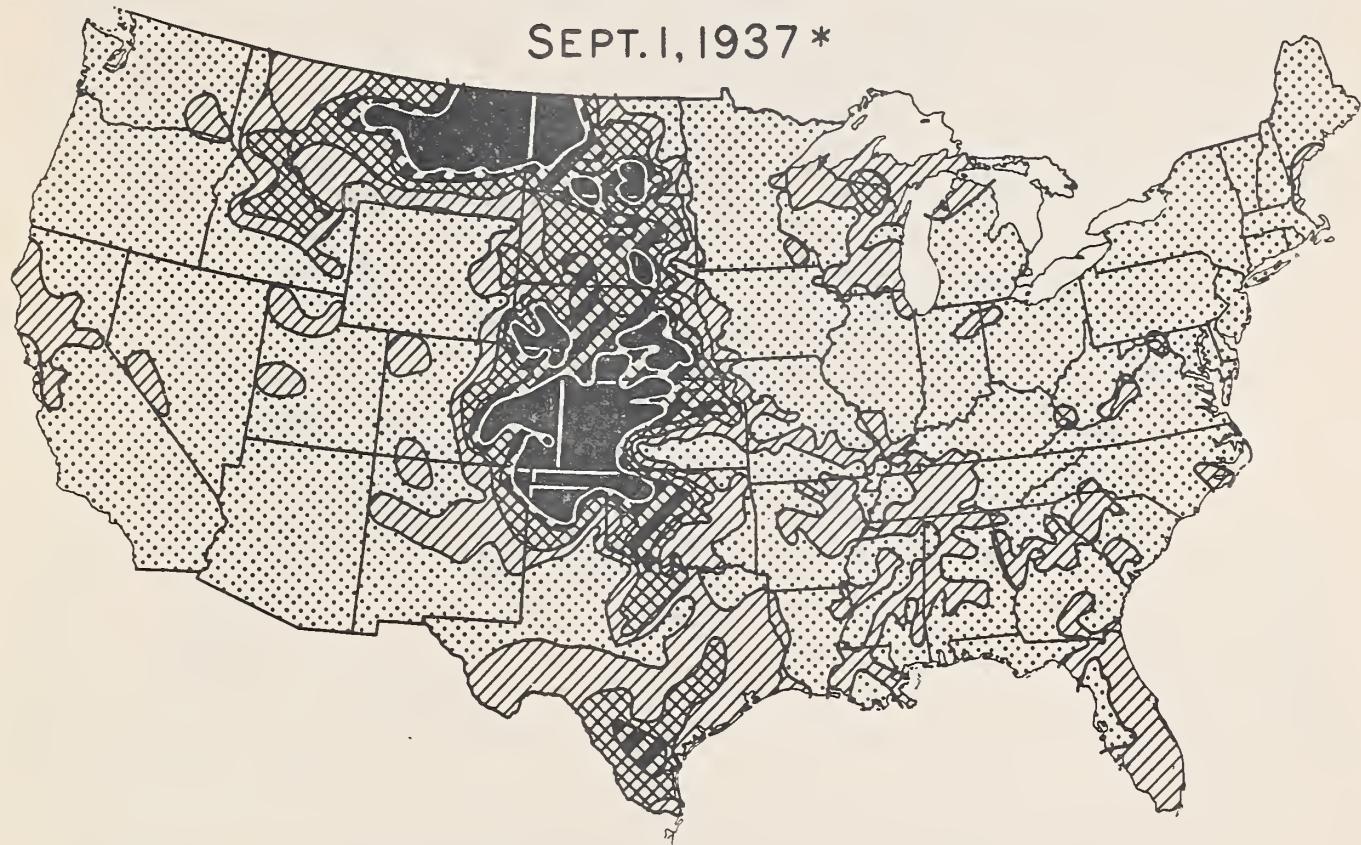
John A. Hicks, G. A. Scott,

J. H. Peters, Ben U. Kienholz,

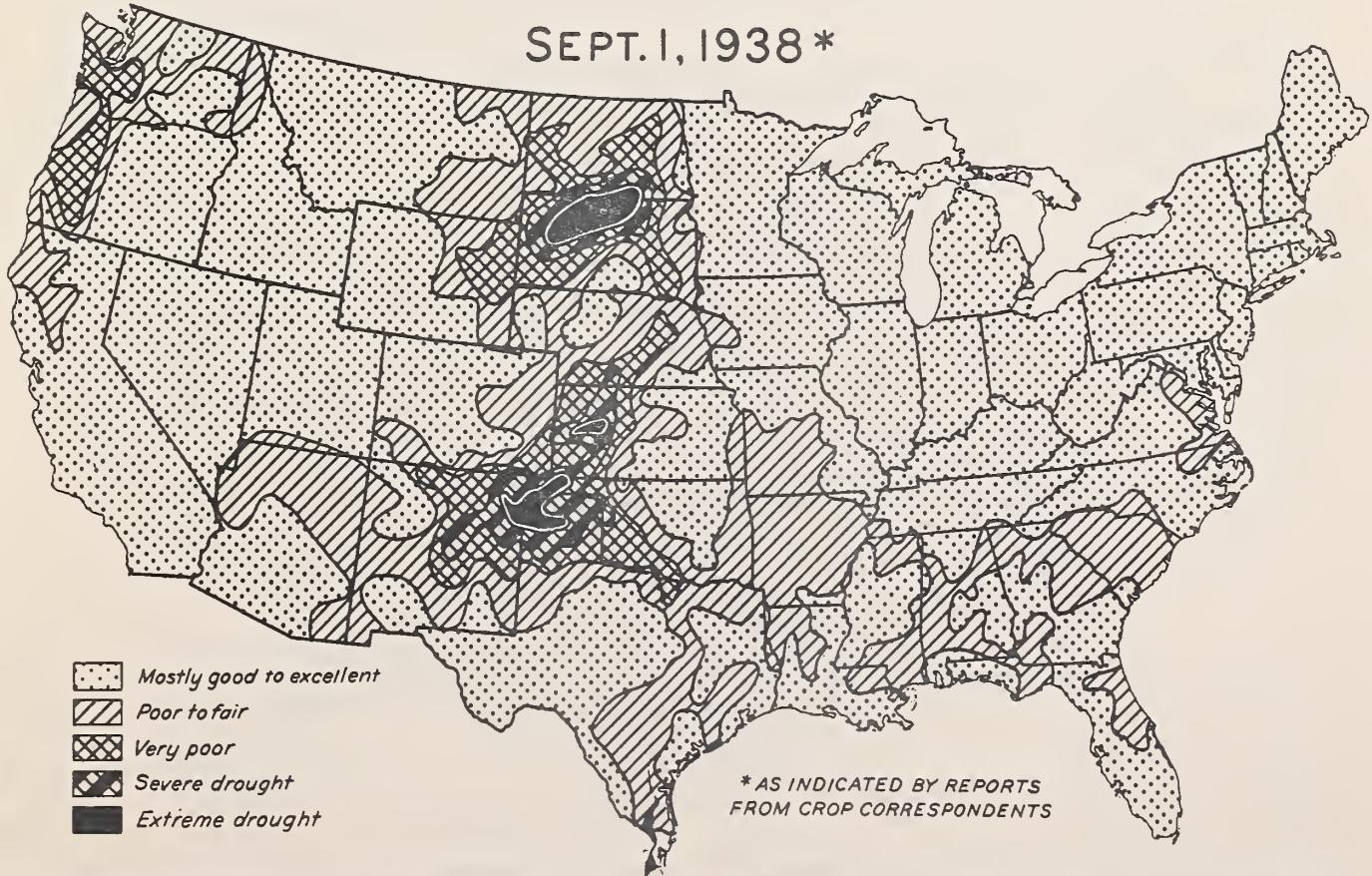
H. A. Marks.

FEED CROP PROSPECTS

SEPT. 1, 1937*



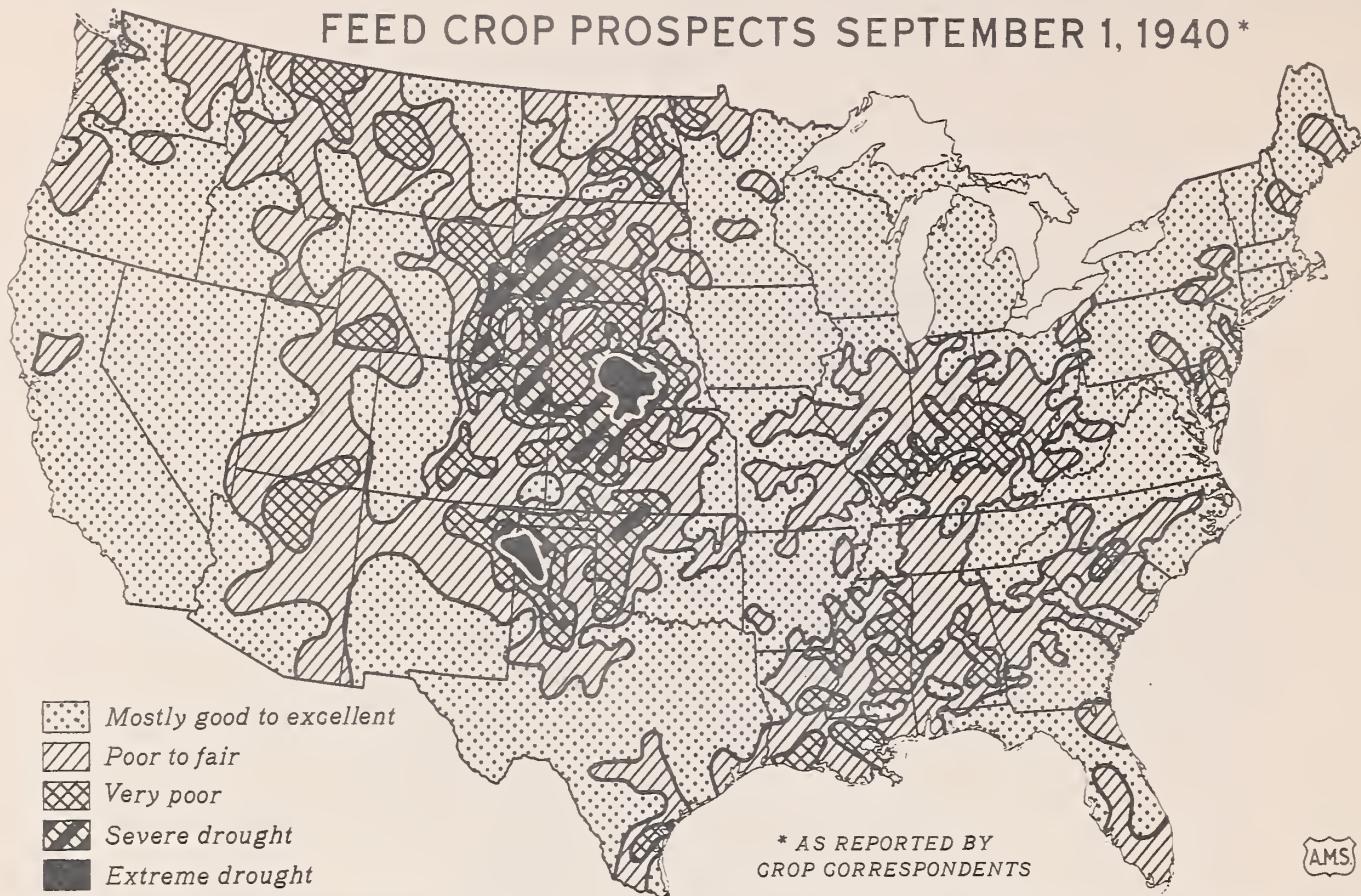
SEPT. 1, 1938*



- [Dotted pattern] Mostly good to excellent
- [Diagonal lines pattern] Poor to fair
- [Cross-hatching pattern] Very poor
- [Solid black pattern] Severe drought
- [Solid dark gray/black pattern] Extreme drought

* AS INDICATED BY REPORTS
FROM CROP CORRESPONDENTS

FEED CROP PROSPECTS SEPTEMBER 1, 1940*

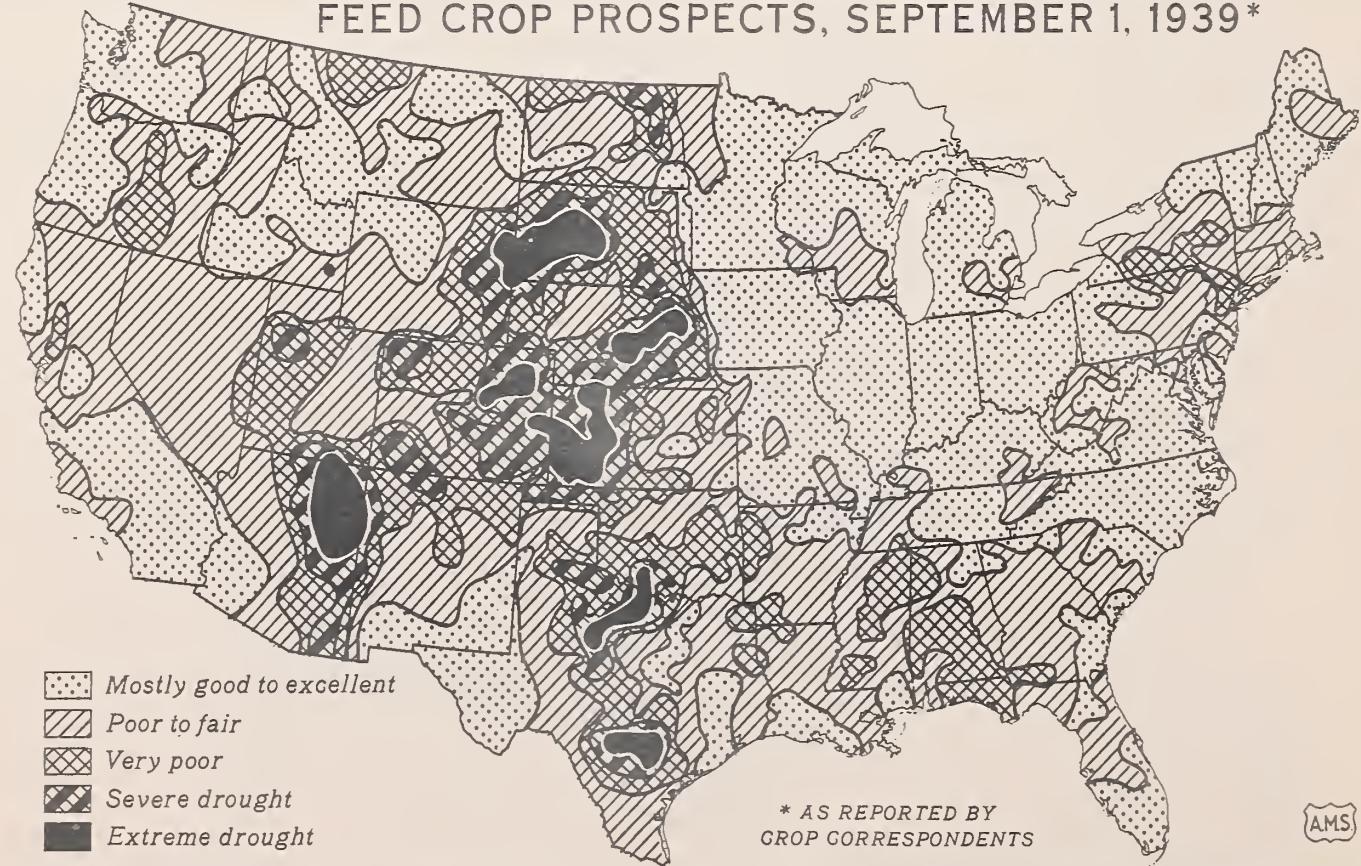


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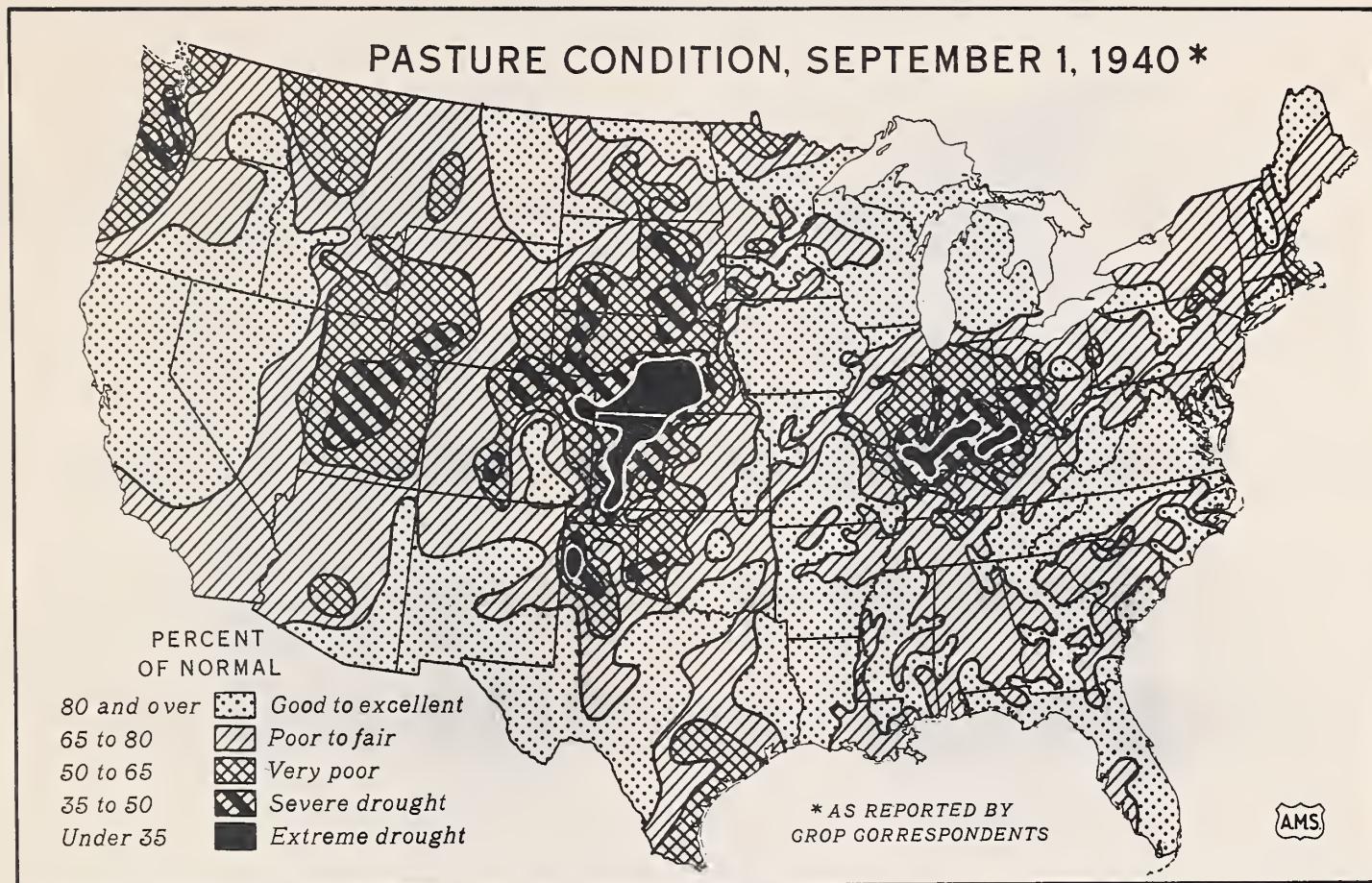
FEED CROP PROSPECTS, SEPTEMBER 1, 1939*



U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

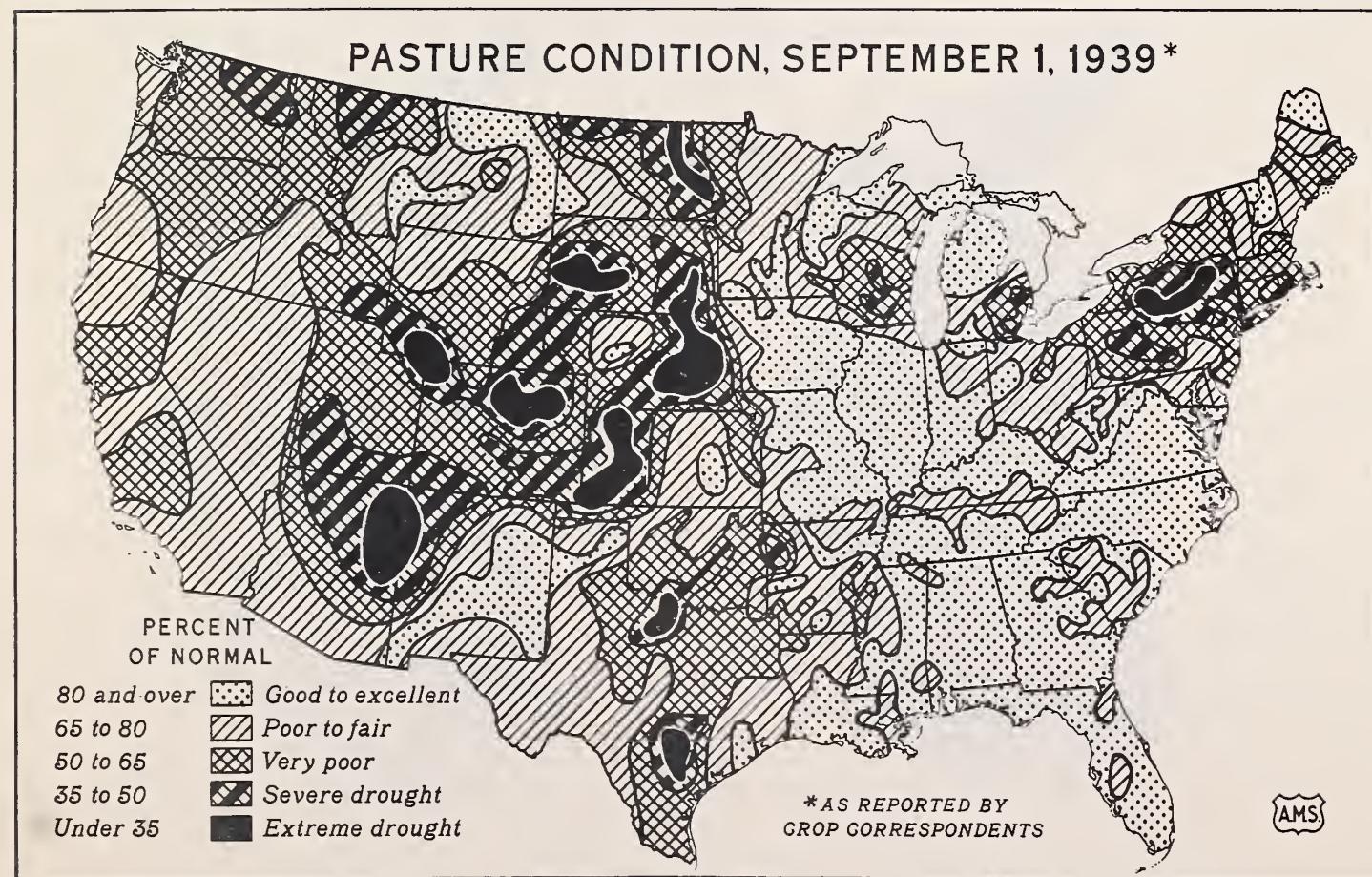
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NEG. 284 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE



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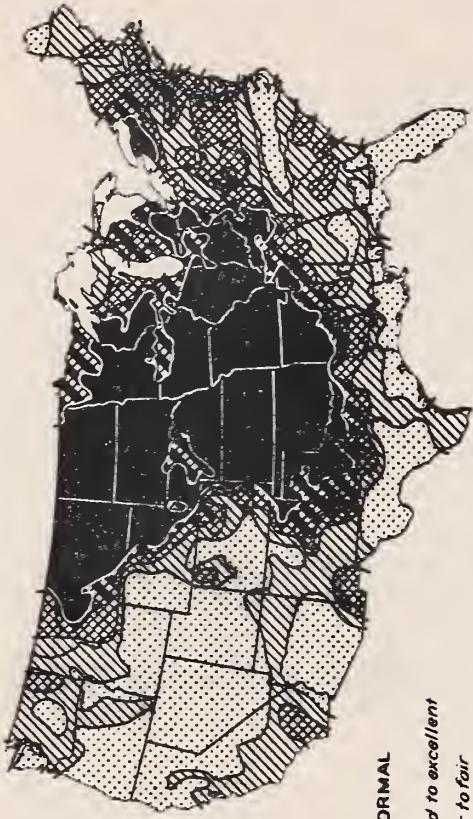
NEG. 33 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

PASTURE CONDITION *

SEPTEMBER 1, 1934



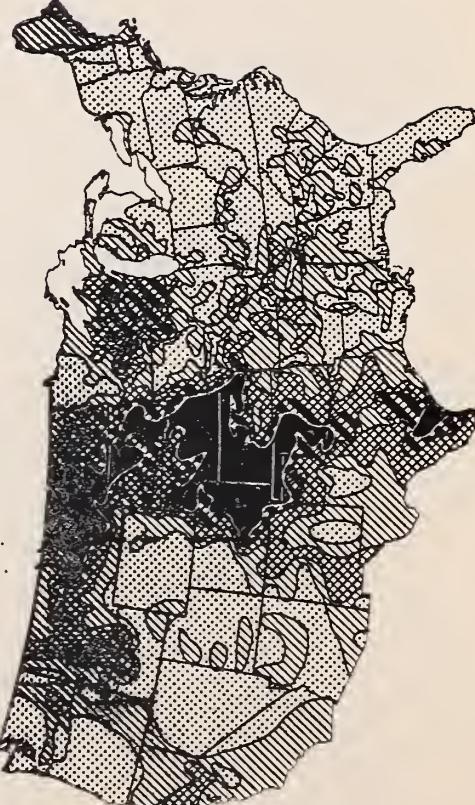
SEPTEMBER 1, 1936



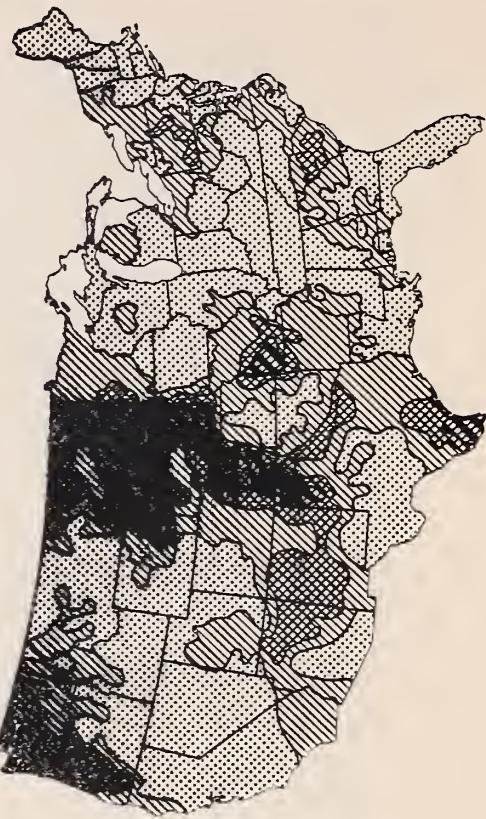
PERCENT OF NORMAL

- 80 and over Good to excellent
- 65 to 80 Poor to fair
- 50 to 65 Very poor
- 35 to 50 Severe drought
- Under 35 Extreme drought

SEPTEMBER 1, 1937



SEPTEMBER 1, 1938



* AS REPORTED BY CROP CORRESPONDENTS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF SEPTEMBER 1, 1940

More favorable weather during August has materially improved production prospects over wide areas of the United States, the September estimates of the Crop Reporting Board show. With good growing conditions reported in the Cotton Belt and in the spring wheat States, and with generous rains breaking the drought in nearly all of the Corn Belt, crop yield prospects improved 5 percent during August. Yields per acre are now expected to be about 1 percent larger than those harvested last year and 16 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average.

Although several crops are late and in danger from early frosts or wet weather, an abundant harvest now seems almost assured. Prospects for wheat and corn, as well as for all food grains and all feed grains combined are now above average. The tonnage of hay and forage saved may be a new record and will be in excess of current needs. Cotton is expected to yield above a half bale per acre for the second time on record and total production is expected to be only 6 percent below the 10-year average. The legumes--beans, soybeans and peanuts--will probably show a new high total. Tobacco will be below average but will be ample following last year's outstandingly large crop. Sweetpotato production may be 5 or 6 million bushels below average but Irish potatoes will probably be 16 million bushels above average. Sugar crops are well above average and the grass and clover seed crops so far estimated show no shortage. Fruit production, though low compared with production last year, will probably be ample. Commercial vegetable production, which has been increasing rapidly, will be large even though it may not be much above production last year.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
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Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

There were widespread regional changes in growing conditions during August and large changes in prospects for individual crops. The storms along the Louisiana and Carolina coasts caused losses of rice, tobacco, peanuts, and peaches; but liberal rainfall and moderate temperatures in northern and central portions of the Corn Belt and in the Southwest, caused marked improvement in prospects for corn, sorghums, and small grains, and some improvement in late hay crops, southwestern beans, flax, potatoes, and other late crops. Pastures and ranges were revived over a wide area, and greatly improved conditions for seeding winter wheat in Kansas and the Southwest were reported. On the other hand, dry weather continued through August into early September in an area extending from east-central Nebraska and central Colorado northwestward, and continued until late in August in another area extending from central Illinois and Kentucky to New England. Lack of rainfall in these sections damaged soybeans, apples, and other late crops and caused a rapid decline in the condition of local pastures and ranges.

With generally favorable conditions, however, the forecast of grain sorghum production was increased 20 percent during August. The cotton estimate increased 12 percent, spring wheat 11 percent, oats 8 percent, barley and flax 5 percent each; beans 3 percent, corn, potatoes, and sweetpotatoes, each about 2 percent; and hay and sugar beets 1 percent each. The chief reductions in prospects were: rice 5 percent; tobacco and apples 2 percent each, and peaches and peanuts 1 percent each.

While the National production of feed grains this year will be sufficient to provide about the usual quantity per head of livestock without drawing on accumulated reserves and hay production is unusually large -- probably above the amount that will be fed -- reports on feed crop prospects show marked regional differences. Prospects appear poorest in south central Nebraska, and are very poor in a large surrounding area extending into northwestern Kansas, northeastern Colorado, eastern Wyoming and southwestern South Dakota. While livestock numbers in this area are already low as a result of previous droughts rather close marketing is expected again this year. Prospects for feed crops are also poor

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in more limited areas in western Oklahoma, in the northwestern portion of the Texas Panhandle, in the Ohio Valley, and in the central South.

Fruit production will be below the large output of last year, but if there are no unusual losses from freezing and other causes the citrus crop from this year's bloom should be large enough to offset the below-average prospects for other fruits and give at least the usual per capita fruit supply.

September 1 conditions indicate the combined production of 8 major fruit crops (peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples), to be about 15 percent smaller than in 1939, and about 1 percent below the 5-year (1934-38) average. Production this year is expected to be smaller than a year ago for all of these fruits except pears and plums.

Growing conditions were relatively favorable during August in most of the important fruit and nut producing areas of the country. Dry weather in some parts of the New England States, New York, and Arizona, and a period of hot temperatures in some California fruit areas, reduced prospects in a few localities, but damage was not serious.

Production of commercial truck crops in areas supplying markets during September will be slightly larger than in 1939 and 16 percent above the 1929-38 average. Although there was a decline during August in prospects for late crops of domestic cabbage, onions and tomatoes, conditions are more favorable for late crops of snap beans, beets, Danish cabbage, carrots, cauliflower and celery.

Acreages reported for some of the later crops show larger plantings of cauliflower on Long Island, N. Y., and in the fall crop of lettuce in California, Idaho, New Jersey, Oregon and Washington. Celery plantings in Indiana, New Jersey, Utah and Washington, are slightly below those of a year ago.

Plantings for the 1941 season are now under way and those reported at this time indicate decreases below this year's acreages of 7 percent in artichokes in California, 3 percent in fall crop cabbage in North and South Carolina and the Norfolk district of Virginia, and 5 percent in the fall and winter crop of celery in California.

On September 1 both the reported milk production per cow and the reported number of eggs laid per 100 hens were new high national records for the date. Both production per cow and production per hen were particularly high in the West North Central States.

With acreages showing the cumulative effects of successive changes, some of which are the result of the Agricultural Adjustment Program, and with yields reflecting new varieties, new cultural methods and new areas of production, the records for some crops show new high levels of production.

Barley is expected to show a fairly good yield on a near-record acreage, indicating a total crop of over 300 million bushels for the third time on record. Grain sorghums, planted on a record acreage, have made an outstanding recovery since the July drought in the Southwest and, even allowing for the threat of frost damage, production is expected to reach 125 million bushels, which would be

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Largest crop in a dozen years. But rice, which was expected to be a bumper crop, was damaged by the Louisiana storm and the forecast has been reduced 5 percent to about 52,300,000 bushels, which would be about the same as production in each of the past two years. Buckwheat, which is gradually being replaced by other crops, shows a further drop to about 5,700,000 bushels, which would be the lowest production since the Civil War. The flaxseed crop, favored by ample rainfall, is expected to show an excellent yield on sharply increased acreage, giving a crop that is expected to exceed 30 million bushels for the first time in 15 years.

Potato production is still largely dependent on when growth is checked by frost, but September 1 prospects indicate one of the highest yields per acre yet secured and a total output about 5 percent above last year's near-average crop. Sweetpotatoes are expected to produce about an average yield on a quite generally reduced acreage, production being estimated at less than 67 million bushels, or 8 percent under last year's near-average crop.

Bean prospects improved sharply in California and the Southwest, but unless frosts are later than usual in northern areas, the yield per acre can hardly equal the exceptional yields of the last three years. The acreage is large, however, and production is expected to reach 15,100,000 bags, which would be the second largest harvested. Soybeans were damaged by the July and August drought in the eastern Corn Belt, the main producing area, and the yields per acre can hardly equal the record yields of the last three years. As it is expected that more than 5 million acres of the 10 million being grown will be harvested for the beans, production is expected to be about 85,500,000 bushels, only a little below last year's record crop and more than 5 times the production in any year prior to 1934.

Peanuts, hurt by heavy rains in the southeast, are still expected to give a good yield on a record acreage. The quantity picked or threshed is expected to exceed 1,500,000,000 pounds, which would be more than 200 million pounds above the previous high record of 1938.

Sugar beet production is expected to exceed 10,600,000 tons, which would be less than production in 1939, 1938 and 1933, but higher than in other years.

Tobacco production will be materially below last year's outstanding crop and probably less than the 10-year average production but supplies of the principal types range from ample to burdensome.

Reports on production of some of the earlier harvested seeds for hay and pasture crops indicate generally adequate supplies. The seed production of alsike clover, orchard grass, redtop and Kentucky bluegrass was a little above average in each case. While timothy seed production was considerably under the 10-year average, the quantity used has decreased somewhat and the large carry-over should prevent any shortage. The production of white clover seed was somewhat larger than last year but this increase is more than offset by a decline in imports which normally are more than twice domestic production. The production of hairy vetch and winter pea seed, used chiefly for cover crops in the South, was nearly twice last year's production, but crimson clover shows only a slight increase.

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CORN: September 1 prospects indicate a 1940 corn crop of 2,297,186,000 bushels, an increase of about 49 million bushels over the August 1 estimate of 2,248,246,000 bushels. Late July and early August rains and the breaking of the heat wave over much of the Corn Belt west of the Mississippi River resulted in improved prospects which more than offset losses in the eastern Corn Belt and other parts of the country. The indicated production on September 1 is about 12 percent or 322 million bushels shorter than the 1939 crop and only slightly below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 2,299,642,000 bushels. The indicated production relates to the acreage grown for all purposes -- grain, silage, forage, hogging, and grazing.

The indicated yield per acre of 26.6 bushels shows an increase of .6 bushel from that of August 1 and compares with 29.5 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 23.2 bushels.

Seldom have corn prospects in the Corn Belt been as uneven as they were on September 1. In Iowa where the heat wave and drought were broken in late July, production prospects have improved to the extent of 31 million bushels over the August 1 estimate. In Illinois, the improvement in the western and northern sections where the drought was broken in early August, offset further declines in other sections of the State where dry weather continued until late August. In Indiana, where drought conditions prevailed over most of the State until late August, deterioration of the corn crop during that month was the greatest of any Corn Belt State. The western half of Ohio also suffered heavy damage from the extended drought. The extreme variations in 1940 corn prospects in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio are in marked contrast with those of September 1, 1939 when uniformly excellent prospects prevailed.

North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan showed further improvement during August. Early August rains raised production prospects in northern Missouri while a large part of the central section remained dry. Corn in northeastern Kansas, eastern Nebraska and southeastern South Dakota, made a remarkable recovery following August rains and more moderate temperatures. In the western and central portions of these 3 States, July heat and drought damaged the crop beyond recovery. In South Dakota the grasshopper menace did not materialize. For the Corn Belt as a whole, the proportion of late corn is larger than usual and it is this late corn which was most benefitted by August rains. Because of this late corn, however, the frost hazard is perhaps the greatest in several years.

Conditions outside the Corn Belt are just as variable. Corn suffered severe frost injury in many parts of New England, New York and Pennsylvania. Flood and hurricane damage occurred in some of the States along the South Atlantic coast, yet other parts of these States suffered from dry weather. In eastern Texas and Oklahoma and most of Arkansas where the corn crop is now largely mature, the indicated yields are above average. Harvesting has started in Texas and Oklahoma. Prospects in Colorado cover a wide range due to the more than usual variation in rainfall in dryland corn sections and to varying amounts of available irrigation water.

Compared with the production indicated a month ago, September 1 production prospects are about 3 percent lower in the North Atlantic States, and show a decline of 5 percent in the East North Central group, a gain of 11 percent in the West North Central group and a net gain of 4 percent for the North Central States as a whole. The indicated production is only slightly lower than last month in the South Atlantic, South Central and Western States.

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WHEAT: The production of wheat in 1940 is now placed at 785,560,000 bushels, the increase of 23,937,000 bushels above the August forecast being due to the addition of that amount to the indicated spring wheat production. This 1940 production of all wheat compares with the 1939 crop of 754,971,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) production of 754,685,000 bushels. The prospective total wheat crop is 3.8 percent above last year's production, although the harvested acreage was 2 percent lower than last year and 7.4 percent lower than the 10-year(1929-38) average.

Production of all spring wheat is estimated at 227,721,000 bushels, compared with 191,540,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 183,619,000 bushels. The prolonged cool spring, good filling weather in August, and improved moisture supply in most of the spring wheat belt were reflected in substantial increases in the yields indicated on September 1 compared with the August 1 forecasts, in practically all States.

Durum wheat production is estimated at 35,599,000 bushels, compared with 34,360,000 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 29,619,000 bushels. The current estimate shows an increase over August 1 of 1,420,000 attributable to improved outturn of the crop in Minnesota and North Dakota.

Production of other spring wheat is placed at 192,122,000 bushels, or a crop 22 percent larger than last year's 157,180,000 bushels, and approximately one-fourth above average.

Yields of other spring wheat are reported higher than on August 1 in practically every State, the only exceptions being Nebraska, Colorado, and some west slope States. Indicated 1940 yields are also above last year and above average in nearly all States with the same exceptions.

OATS: The production of oats, on September 1, is indicated to be 1,206,901,000 bushels, an increase of 85,282,000 bushels, or 7.6 percent above the August 1 forecast. This compares with 937,215,000 bushels produced in 1939, and with 1,024,852,000 bushels, the 10-year (1929-38) average production.

September 1 indicated yields showed remarkable improvement over the August 1 forecasts; ranging from an increase of one bushel in North Dakota to five bushels in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, and Minnesota. Yields are higher than on August 1 in all of the geographic areas for which estimates are made this month. In Illinois and Indiana, record yields per acre are being secured while in Ohio the yield is equal to the previous high recorded in 1912. In both Minnesota and Iowa, the crop is excellent, though some damage to quality is reported to a small part of the crop still unthreshed at the time of the late August rains. In general, however, quality is excellent and test weights well above average in all of the important producing areas. The 1940 crop has suffered less than the usual damage from rust, lodging and sprouting in the shock.

The average yield per acre is estimated at 34.9 bushels, 2.5 bushels higher than indicated on August 1, 6.6 bushels higher than in 1939; and 7.5 bushels above the 10-year average. Estimated yields on September 1 for important producing States compare with their 10-year averages as follows: Ohio, 44.0 and 30.4; Indiana, 45.0 and 26.3; Illinois, 48.0 and 30.5; Wisconsin, 42.0 and 30.8; Minnesota, 43.0 and 30.8; Iowa, 40.5 and 31.9; Missouri, 27.0 and 21.2; South Dakota, 28.0 and 21.3; Nebraska, 23.5 and 21.9; Kansas, 28.0 and 22.3.

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CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BARLEY: A 1940 barley crop of 304,955,000 bushels is indicated by September 1 reports, an increase of 15,143,000 bushels above the August 1 forecast. This production is 10 percent larger than the 1939 crop of 276,298,000 bushels, and 35 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 225,486,000 bushels.

Yields were higher than expected in the important West North Central group of States, and materially higher in the East North Central group. As compared to the August forecasts, yields per acre improved one bushel in Ohio, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska; 2 bushels in Illinois; $2\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in Minnesota and Iowa; 3 bushels in Michigan; and $3\frac{1}{2}$ bushels in Wisconsin. Prospects were maintained or improved in all other producing States except Oregon, Nevada, Idaho, West Virginia and Maryland. The indicated yield per acre is 22.9 bushels compared with 21.9 bushels last year and the 10-year average of 20.6 bushels. The season has been especially favorable for barley in the North Central States where indicated 1940 yields exceed the 10-year average by as much as 7 to 9 bushels.

In Minnesota, the quality of the crop is good with very little damage expected from the August rains. In Michigan, excessive August rains will materially affect the quality, as much of the crop was still unthreshed at the time. In North Dakota, quality is fair but not up to average, due to drought damage in early July. In South Dakota, quality is good with the crop largely threshed by September 1.

BUCKWHEAT: A decline of 286,000 bushels or about 5 percent from the production indicated on August 1, placed the September 1 estimate of the 1940 buckwheat crop at 5,707,000 bushels, which would be the smallest of record which goes back to 1866. Production in 1939 amounted to 5,739,000 bushels, the 10-year (1929-38) average to 7,617,000 bushels. Due to decreasing acreage, buckwheat production is now only about half that of 20 years ago.

August frost damage in New York, where over one-third of the Nation's acreage is being grown this year, largely accounts for the lower production outlook. Some frost damage occurred also in northern Pennsylvania. The Maryland crop was injured by continued dry weather, while in Virginia damage from wet weather was reported. In the North Central States, where a large proportion of the 1940 crop is late, the late August rains were beneficial. The frost hazard in this area, however, is greater than usual.

The indicated yield per acre of 15.3 bushels shows a decline of .8 bushel from that of August 1, and compares with 15.1 bushels in 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 15.8 bushels.

FLAXSEED: The 1940 flaxseed production is estimated to be 30,662,000 bushels, an increase of 1,383,000 bushels above the August 1 forecast. This production has been exceeded in only two previous years, 1902 and 1924, in both of which the acreage harvested was considerably above this year. In 1939, 20,330,000 bushels were produced, and the 10-year (1929-38) average production is 10,846,000 bushels.

Production prospects improved during August in Minnesota, North Dakota, Iowa, Wisconsin and Montana, but declined in South Dakota and Idaho, and held even in Oregon, Washington, Michigan, Nebraska, and Missouri.

The indicated yield per acre on September 1 was 9.7 bushels which compares with 8.9 bushels in 1939, and the 10-year average yield of 6.0 bushels per acre. Yield prospects are well above the 10-year average in all of the important producing States.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Harvesting and threshing are well advanced in the major producing areas, but some delay has been caused by August rains in northern Iowa and southern Minnesota with some damage to quality. In Montana, flax harvest will not be general before another week or ten days. Early frosts could cause some damage to the crop. Growing conditions have been exceptionally favorable in Minnesota and Montana. In both North and South Dakota, some lightweight flax resulted from the hot, dry weather in early July, but this was offset by the improvement in the late crop due to late July rains.

RICE: The indicated 1940 production of rice, based on September 1 conditions, is 52,280,000 bushels. This is a reduction of 2,791,000 bushels from the August 1 forecast, the damage caused by the tropical storm in early August in a portion of the Louisiana-Texas rice area more than offsetting the improved prospects in the California crop. The September estimate is about equal to last year's crop of 52,306,000 bushels, but about 18 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average of 44,254,000 bushels.

Production in the southern rice belt (Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas) is expected to be 43,666,000 bushels, a reduction of over 6 percent from the August 1 indication. A crop of 43,306,000 bushels was produced in the southern belt in 1939 and the 10-year average production is 36,406,000 bushels. The tropical storm which struck southern and southwestern Louisiana and eastern Texas caused severe damage to some of the rice fields. Further loss resulted from the floods following the storm. Early rice, some of which was ready for harvest, sustained most of the loss. Damage to the late varieties largely resulted from being submerged too long, particularly those fields in the boot or blooming stage. The complete story of the loss and damage will not be known until the rice has been threshed and milled. Some Early Prolific rice, cut subsequent to the storm, is reported in excellent quality.

In Louisiana, the heaviest losses occurred in Vermillion Parish and in Texas the storm loss was largely in the Beaumont, Anahuac and Devers areas. Harvest is well under way in Texas and with the exception of the damage caused by the early August storm, conditions have been generally favorable for both harvest and maturity of the crop. Sections not affected by the storm are reporting very high yields. In Arkansas, there was no damage from the tropical storm of early August. Harvesting of early rice is expected to begin shortly. In the eastern part of the State, Blue Rose is reported affected by "white tip" and fields in some parts are very grassy, but rice is in good condition in northeastern Arkansas.

In California, August temperatures were favorable and the heads are reported to be filling well, although the crop is a little late. Harvesting is expected to begin in late September, becoming general by mid-October. The indicated California production is 8,614,000 bushels compared with 9,000,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the average of 7,848,000 bushels.

GRAIN SORGHUMS: A 1940 grain sorghum production of 125,793,000 bushels is indicated by September 1 conditions. Due to favorable August weather over most of the great plains area, grain sorghums made a good recovery from the effect of earlier drought and the September 1 estimate is about 21 million bushels more than was expected on August 1. If the present prospect is realized, it will be the largest crop since 1927, the third largest of record, and will exceed by 49 percent, the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 84,148,000 bushels. Grain sorghum production in 1939 was 83,102,000 bushels. These estimates relate to the equivalent grain production on the entire acreage.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

The indicated yield per acre of 13.2 bushels, although the highest since 1932, is lower than those usually secured before that time. Grain sorghums are being grown this year on the largest acreage of record.

The crop improved greatly during August in Kansas, western Oklahoma and northwestern Texas, being saved by timely rains. These three States account for more than three-fourths of total United States grain sorghum production. Marked improvement during August also occurred in New Mexico, Missouri, eastern Nebraska, and eastern South Dakota. Prospects improved some in Arkansas and Colorado but were unchanged in Arizona and California where the crop is irrigated. Some of the sorghums in South Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas, and Colorado are quite late and will probably be caught by frost before maturity.

SOYBEANS: The September 1 condition of soybeans is 76 percent, compared with 79 percent last month, 90 percent last September 1, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 76 percent. The significant fact in the situation is the very low condition and the decline in condition during August in the three States, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, which contain half the total acreage of soybeans in the United States, and 70 percent of the acreage expected to be harvested for beans this year. In these States the reports emphasize the lateness of the crop and small size of the plants. There also is some evidence of reduced set of pods and of beans per pod due to heat at blossoming time. In other soybean States the condition shows either some improvement since August 1, or, in a few States declines that are small. In practically all of these States the current month's condition is above average.

Production of 85,509,000 bushels of harvested soybeans in the United States is indicated by September 1 condition and expected harvestings. This production would compare with the 1939 United States production of 87,409,000 bushels, and the 10-year average of 27,318,000 bushels. Although the indicated 5,011,000 acres to be harvested for beans would be the largest acreage ever harvested, the prospective yield per acre is lower than in any year since 1936. The indicated production in the 6 important commercial producing States is 79,840,000 bushels. The production in the same 6 States last year was 82,275,000 bushels.

COWPEAS: The condition of cowpeas on September 1 was 76 percent. This shows a little better prospect than a year ago when the condition was 74 percent and the condition is somewhat above the 10-year average of 69 percent, but it is generally a little lower than on August 1.

PEANUTS: The production of peanuts for picking and threshing from this year's crop is now expected to be 1,511,150,000 pounds, or about 1 percent less than was in prospect on August 1, but about 28 percent more than the 1939 crop. The 10-year (1929-38) average production is 1,035,243,000 pounds.

Production prospects improved during August in both the southeastern and southwestern areas where the yields per acre are turning out better than was expected earlier in the season. The improvement in these areas, however, is more than offset by a decline in prospects in the Virginia-Carolina area where August rains damaged the crop and caused some acreage abandonment. Prospective production for picking and threshing this year compared with last year, by areas, is: Virginia-Carolina area, this year 470,925,000 pounds, last year 485,875,000 pounds; southeastern area, this year 825,650,000 pounds, last year 532,240,000 pounds; and southwestern area, this year 214,575,000 pounds, last year 161,390,000 pounds.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

September 1, 1940

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SUGARBEETS: The indicated total production of sugarbeets on September 1 is 10,649,000 tons, which is only slightly more than the 10,553,000 tons forecast a month earlier and slightly less than the 1939 crop of 10,773,000 tons. The 10-year (1929-38) average production is 8,937,000 tons. Prospects improved or remained unchanged during August in all of the major sugarbeet producing States except Utah and Idaho. The outlook for the crop also declined during the month in Indiana and Oregon.

The estimated yield of 11.7 tons per acre on September 1 is the same as was secured by sugarbeet growers in 1939 but is above the 10-year average yield of 11.3 tons per acre.

In California harvesting was getting into full swing September 1 in all sugarbeet producing sections of the State. Most sections reported some disease and insect damage, but in general, favorable yields are expected, although the outturn will probably be well below the record outturn of 1939.

The Colorado sugarbeet crop is quite irregular, ranging from individual crops so poor that they probably will be utilized as feed for livestock, to fields with excellent prospects in areas where pump water is available. The crop was planted unusually early this year. Good stands were secured and it is probable that those fields having adequate pump water for irrigation will make high yields.

In Utah beets have suffered greatly from drought and prevalence of insects, especially white fly or leaf hopper. As a consequence, the September 1 indicated yield of 7.5 tons, is down a ton per acre from the yield forecast August 1 for this State. In Idaho, sugarbeets generally look good, although there is some curly top in scattered areas and some shortage of water, but neither of these factors is believed to be sufficiently serious to affect average yields materially. It is reported that the prospects in the southern part of Montana are somewhat better than in northern and western sections of that State.

Late rains in August following hot dry weather in Ohio were beneficial to sugarbeets as tops are quite green and beets can still add considerable weight before digging time. The Michigan crop has likewise benefitted from late rains which have provided sufficient moisture to mature the crop and excellent yields are anticipated by many growers.

SUGARCANE: The September 1 estimated production of sugarcane for sugar in Louisiana is 4,165,000 tons compared with 5,084,000 tons produced in 1939. The crop prospects declined during August due in part to the Mexican Gulf hurricane which passed through a portion of the Louisiana sugar belt early in the month, leaving in its wake prostrate and broken cane and flooded fields in areas adjacent to the Gulf. Probably very few acres of cane will be abandoned because of the storm damage but yields per acre will likely be reduced. Outside of the storm affected area the crop is rather irregular, many fields continue to be grassy and the cane has not made normal growth. Condition of plant cane ranges from fair to good but the stubble crop is for the most part very poor, and a considerable acreage of stubble may be abandoned later on.

In Florida it appears that about 24,000 acres of cane will be harvested for sugar-making and with an average yield a crop of 847,000 tons would be produced.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

HAY: Production of all types of hay in 1940 will total about 93 million tons compared with the 1939 crop of $84\frac{1}{2}$ million tons and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 79 million tons. Only in 1916, 1922 and 1927 has more hay been harvested than is indicated this year. The large crop is the result of both increased acreage and higher average yields per acre in many States. Hay production in 1940 will be substantially above average and higher than in 1939 in all important hay-producing States east of the Great Plains, as well as in most of Texas, Oklahoma, California, and in some other Western States. But in several Western States, particularly Nebraska and Colorado, 1940 hay production is below average. August rainfall stimulated growth of late-growing hay crops in most States in the eastern half of the country, but the quality of much hay was injured by excessive rains.

Alfalfa hay production in 1940 is expected to be about 30 million tons, compared with 27 million tons cut in 1939, and an average (1929-38) crop of $24\frac{1}{2}$ million tons. Prospective production is above average in all but seven western States, while significantly short crops appear mainly in Nebraska, Kansas, South Dakota, and Colorado.

Production of timothy and clover hay in 1940 will exceed 28 million tons, or nearly 5 million tons larger than the 1939 crop, and 2 million tons above average. Production of this crop is comparatively large in all important producing States except in Maine, Minnesota and Missouri.

DRY BEANS: Another 15 million-bag crop of dry, edible beans (thresher-run basis) is being harvested. If the final outturn is not reduced by losses in late fields, the indicated 1940 crop of 15,133,000 bags (of 100 pounds each, uncleaned) will be the third crop in 4 years to exceed 15 million bags. In 1939 less than 14 million bags of beans were harvested, and the 10-year (1929-38) average crop is but little over 13 million bags.

Both the Lima and other field bean crops are turning out exceptionally well in California. Yields per acre are good in southern Idaho, but are low in the northern part of that State. Irrigated beans are yielding well in Montana and in most Wyoming districts but are producing a very unsatisfactory crop in northern Colorado. The crop is also poor in southwestern Colorado. However, the "dryland" crop in both Colorado and New Mexico has done much better than was expected a month ago. In Michigan early beans were damaged by blight, and heavy rains in August have retarded development of late fields so much that an appreciable part of the crop may fail to reach maturity by the usual frost date. Spotted frosts occurred in New York August 23-24, but damage to the bean crop appears to have been confined mostly to the southern edge of the commercial area. However, the crop is late and the date of the first general killing frost will be an important factor in the final outturn of the New York crop.

DRY FIELD PEAS: The 1940 crop of dry field peas is about 11 percent smaller than that harvested in 1939, indicated production this year being only 3,292,000 bushels. The average for the 10 years, (1929-38) is 4,288,000 bushels. Since 1927 production of this crop has varied from about 3 million to nearly 6 million bushels. Yields per acre this year are lower than in 1939 in three of the five most important States.

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

FRUIT AND NUT SUMMARY: On the basis of September 1 conditions, the combined production of the 8 major fruit crops (peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots, and commercial apples) is indicated to be about 13 percent smaller than in 1939, and about 1 percent below the 5-year (1934-38) average. Production this year is expected to be smaller than a year ago for all of these fruits except pears and plums.

Although no quantitative forecasts of citrus fruit production from the 1940 bloom (1940-41 marketing season) will be issued until October 10, present prospects point to materially larger crops of oranges, grapefruit, and lemons than were produced during the past season (1939-40).

The combined production of the 4 major tree-nut crops--walnuts, pecans, almonds, and filberts--is expected to be about 10 percent smaller than last season, but about 5 percent above the 5-year average. Smaller crops than last year are expected for all of these nuts except pecans.

Growing conditions were relatively favorable during August in most of the important fruit and nut producing areas of the country. Dry weather in some parts of the New England States, New York, and Arizona, and a period of high temperatures in some California fruit areas reduced prospects in a few localities, but damage was not serious.

APPLES (COMMERCIAL CROP): The production of apples in the 424 commercial counties of the United States, as indicated by September 1 condition, is 1.6 percent smaller than the estimate of August 1. Prospective production in these commercial counties is now placed at 114,830,000 bushels, which is 20 percent smaller than production in the same areas in 1939 and 6 percent less than the 5-year (1934-38) average production. Production in these 424 commercial counties is roughly equivalent to that part of the total United States apple crop which is produced primarily for sale, including production for commercial processing as well as for sale into fresh consumption channels.

On a regional basis the September 1 estimate shows commercial production in the Eastern States (North Atlantic and South Atlantic groups) to be 3 percent smaller than the 5-year (1934-38) average production and 25 percent less than the 1939 crop. Commercial production in these States is placed at 51,824,000 bushels this season compared with 69,506,000 bushels in 1939 and the 5-year average of 53,576,000 bushels. The North Atlantic group shows a 32 percent reduction from the crop of 1939 whereas the South Atlantic States show only 11 percent decline.

In the Central States (North Central and South Central groups) the indicated production this season is 3 percent below the 5-year average and is 36 percent smaller than production in 1939. Commercial production in these States is placed at 20,308,000 bushels in 1940 compared with 31,639,000 bushels in 1939 and the 5-year average of 20,889,000 bushels.

The Western States (Rocky Mountain and Pacific Coast States) have a prospective crop 10 percent below the 5-year average but 2 percent larger than in 1939. The September 1 estimate of commercial production totals 42,698,000 bushels compared with 41,940,000 bushels in 1939 and the 5-year average of 47,289,000 bushels.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Growing conditions affecting the crop during August were variable. In New England dry weather during August retarded "sizing" in most of the States, particularly on the late varieties. Early varieties in this region have sized well. Quality is reported to be good and the apples show good color. New York production prospects declined somewhat as the result of codling moth damage and the continued "drop" in the commercial areas of western New York. Conditions in the Hudson Valley and Champlain Valley are relatively much better. Pennsylvania apples, which are below normal in size in many parts of the State because of a shortage of moisture, should benefit from late August rains. The crop in this State is relatively clean and is adding color. Prospects in Delaware and Maryland point to smaller crops than estimated on August 1 because of dry weather during most of August. The Virginia production outlook remains the same as a month ago, although scab has caused considerable damage to poorly sprayed commercial orchards. In West Virginia the cool wet weather of late August was favorable for apples and commercial production is indicated to be slightly larger than on August 1.

In the Central States declines in commercial production from the estimates of August 1 are indicated in Ohio, Illinois, and Michigan. Dry weather in Ohio and Illinois, and disease and insect damage in Michigan were the principal factors affecting the crop. In other States of this group production prospects are as good or better than a month ago, with late August rains improving the production outlook in commercial areas of Missouri, Nebraska, Kansas, and Iowa.

The Western States show about the same prospective commercial production as on August 1, although some changes occurred in individual States. Decreases in Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, and Montana were slightly more than offset by increases in California and Idaho. No change was indicated in Washington and Oregon. In Washington cool nights and warm days have hastened the coloring of the fruit in most sections and apples are sizing normally except on Jonathan and Winesap trees where the heavy load of fruit has not been thinned adequately to insure the larger sizes. The spray program has been more effective than usual despite an unusually heavy flight of second-brood codling moths. The present outlook is for a cleaner crop than usual. In the Hood River district of Oregon August weather conditions were conducive to good "sizing" and the crop for the district as a whole is comparatively clean. In California harvesting of Gravensteins has been finished. Quality was good, but with the loss of export markets which normally take a considerable part of this crop, the marketing of the 1940 production was difficult. Apples in the main winter variety area surrounding Watsonville are developing satisfactorily.

PEACHES: On the basis of September 1 conditions, the 1940 United States peach crop is estimated at 52,879,000 bushels. This indicated production is about 1 percent less than was indicated on August 1 and is 13 percent smaller than the 60,822,000-bushel crop produced in 1939. The 10-year (1929-38) average production was 52,725,000 bushels.

Production in the 10 Southern States, where harvest is about completed, is estimated at 13,378,000 bushels, compared with 15,124,000 bushels produced in 1939 and the 10-year average of 13,998,000 bushels. Smaller crops than last year in Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Oklahoma more than offset increases in the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana and Texas.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

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Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Indicated production of California clingstone peaches declined during August. Harvest of these varieties is nearly finished, and canning operations, which have been confined to the No. 1 grade, are completed. The estimated production of California freestones also is lower than last month, with most of the decrease occurring in the important producing area in the San Joaquin Valley. Harvest of these varieties is largely completed except for a few late table varieties. Carlot shipments of California peaches through August 31 totaled 5,503 cars. This movement was about 10 percent less than shipments to the end of the same week last year. In Washington, harvest of the third largest crop of record is about over. A considerable quantity of peaches in that State remained unharvested due to low prices. August weather was very favorable for Oregon peaches. Harvest has been completed, except for late varieties, in that State and in Utah. The Colorado peach crop, which is being marketed under a marketing agreement, is the largest of record. Although the season was somewhat earlier than usual, a considerable volume of fruit still remains to be harvested. Quality is reported to be excellent.

Harvest is well under way in Delaware, Maryland, and Virginia. Prospects improved during August in Delaware but dry weather caused a decline in Maryland. Heavy rains in Virginia delayed harvest and caused considerable loss from rot. In Pennsylvania rainfall during August improved the size of peaches, but excessive moisture in some areas promoted development of brown rot. Picking of Elbertas is now under way in that State. The New Jersey peach crop shows no change from the estimate of a month ago, although heavy rains during August may ultimately cause considerable brown rot in some sections. In New York, a heavy crop of good quality peaches began moving to market late in August. With favorable weather the main harvest of Elbertas is expected to start about September 13 in the Hudson Valley, and about September 20 in western New York. Quality is expected to be good.

Harvest of peaches is now under way in Ohio. The crop in that State is lighter than was expected earlier in the season. In Michigan the crop is later than usual. Production is expected to be relatively light in some parts of Berrien County but prospects are favorable in other commercial areas. Recent rains are expected to improve sizes. Elbertas appear to be somewhat lighter than other varieties. In Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Kentucky and Tennessee, the peach crop was near-failure in many areas, due to spring freeze damage.

PEARS: On the basis of conditions on September 1, production of pears in 1940 is estimated at 32,008,000 bushels. This indicated production is about 2 percent larger than the estimate of a month ago. The 1939 crop was 31,047,000 bushels, and the 10-year (1929-38) average was 26,333,000 bushels.

Harvest of Bartletts is well advanced in the Pacific Coast States (Washington, Oregon, and California), and production now appears to be heavier than was expected a month ago. Total production of this variety in these States is now placed at 14,206,000 bushels compared with 14,529,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 13,243,000 bushels. Conditions during August were favorable for pears other than Bartletts in most parts of these States except the Medford district in Oregon, where prospects declined somewhat. Indicated production of these varieties is 6,705,000 bushels compared with 6,021,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year average of 4,227,000 bushels. In Washington the crop is generally of good quality, and worm damage is relatively light. The set of fruit on D'Aujous is especially heavy in the Yakima and Wenatchee-Okanogan districts.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

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September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

In New York prospects vary with varieties, but the crop as a whole is estimated to be somewhat heavier than last year and about 31 percent larger than the 10-year average. The crop of Kieffers is relatively heavier in the Hudson Valley than in western New York, but other important varieties (Bartlett, Seckel, Clapp's Favorite, and Bosc) are relatively heavier in the western New York area than in the Hudson Valley.

The Michigan pear crop is somewhat irregular both as to quality and production, but indicated production is the same as last year, and well above average. Prospects for Bartletts are better than for Kieffers.

In most other States the pear crop is indicated to be above average.

GRAPES: Total grape production, as indicated by the September 1 condition, shows little change from the estimate of a month ago. The prospective 1940 crop is placed at 2,500,330 tons. This indicated production is only 1 percent less than the 1939 crop of 2,525,830 tons, and is 13 percent above the 10-year (1929-38) average of 2,220,001 tons.

In California, raisin grape prospects declined slightly during August as a result of high temperatures in some of the main producing counties of the San Joaquin Valley. However, growing conditions were relatively favorable for wine and table varieties and total grape production in that State is indicated to be slightly above the estimate of August 1. The California wine grape crop is placed at 592,000 tons compared with 569,000 last season. Production of raisin types is indicated to be 1,215,000 tons compared with 1,269,000 in 1939. The prospective crop of table varieties of grapes is estimated at 408,000 tons compared with 390,000 tons in 1939. Some raisins are already on the drying trays; and harvest of all major table varieties except Emperors is well under way.

Indicated grape production in New York remains unchanged from that of August 1. Frost during the last week in August killed some foliage in non-commercial areas but caused practically no damage in the important commercial sections. Major varieties are just beginning to show color, however, and some growers fear that late varieties may not reach maturity before the usual date for killing frost. There has been some black rot damage in the Finger Lakes region and in the Hudson Valley; and in the Chautauqua-Erie district leaf hopper damage has been rather severe. Grape prospects in Pennsylvania increased slightly during August. Indicated production in that State is above last year and well above average. In the Erie Belt, however, berries are of smaller size than usual for this season of the year, due to lack of sufficient moisture during the growing season. Recent rains have been beneficial, but brown rot, berry moths, and leaf hoppers are prevalent in some sections. Prospects in Ohio point to a crop of grapes well above average but somewhat smaller than last year's bumper crop.

In Michigan, prospective grape production declined slightly during August. Vines carried a good set of grapes but hail storms in the important commercial area during August caused considerable damage in some vineyards. The season is considerably later than usual in that State and the crop, therefore, faces the hazard of an early frost to a greater extent than usual. Growing conditions during August were favorable for grapes in Missouri and Arkansas.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES: The California plum crop is placed at 74,000 tons, the same as estimated a month ago. Production in 1939 totalled 71,000 tons, and the 10-year (1929-38) average was 61,500 tons. Carlot shipments through August 31 totalled 3773 cars compared with 3257 cars to the end of the same period last season.

In Michigan, wet weather during August caused considerable cracking of early plums. Production of late varieties is indicated to be relatively lighter than the early varieties. Total production is indicated to be below that of a month ago and is now placed at 5,500 tons compared with 6300 last season.

California dried prune production is indicated to be slightly smaller than the estimate of August 1. Prospective production is placed at 198,000 tons compared with 185,000 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 198,900 tons. Prune harvest is earlier than usual in nearly all areas and in many localities is almost completed.

Total production of prunes for all purposes in Idaho, Washington, and Oregon is placed at 85,800 tons (fresh basis) compared with 211,600 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 164,660 tons. In western Washington and Oregon, where prunes are produced primarily for drying and canning, prospective production is the smallest of record, and is now placed at 35,500 tons (fresh basis) compared with 160,000 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 120,570 tons. In those areas the bloom was very light following the heavy production of 1939, and rains during blossom time interfered with pollination. In the eastern sections of these States, where prunes are produced almost entirely for fresh shipment, production is indicated to be 30,500 tons (fresh basis) compared with 28,100 tons in 1939 and the 10-year average of 26,130 tons. Prospects improved somewhat in eastern Oregon but remained unchanged in eastern Washington. In Idaho, prunes developed good "size" during August and production in that State is now placed at 20,000 tons compared with 23,500 in 1939 and the 10-year average of 17,960 tons.

CITRUS FRUITS: September 1 prospects for 1940-41 citrus crops show little change from a month ago. Condition of oranges is 71 percent, compared with 73 percent on September 1, 1939, and the 10-year (1929-38) average of 73 percent. The September 1 condition of grapefruit is 61 percent, compared with 57 percent on the same date last year, and the 10-year average of 66 percent. The condition of California lemons was 80 percent on September 1, compared with 70 percent on the same date a year ago, and the 10-year average of 73 percent.

Growing conditions in the Florida citrus area were relatively favorable during August. Condition of Florida oranges, however, is well below condition for the same date last year, and for the same date two years ago. Condition of grapefruit in that State is above that of a year ago, but well below condition on September 1, 1938. The September 1 condition of all California citrus fruits is well above last year, and for oranges, above that of 1938. Grapefruit and lemons are the same as in 1938. Although the dropping of young fruit immediately following the blooming period continued longer than usual, dropping was lighter in some localities than was anticipated earlier in the season.

Texas grapefruit showed very little increase in size during August, but sizes averaged considerably larger than on the same date last season. No general rains occurred in the Texas citrus area, but local showers were beneficial to the crop in some localities. The September 1 condition of both oranges and grapefruit is below that of 1939 and 1938. Grapefruit from some groves is expected to be ready for harvest about October 1.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Condition of Arizona citrus fruits declined somewhat during August due to lack of sufficient irrigation water. The September 1 condition of grapefruit in that State, however, is only 1 point lower than on the same date last year. Condition of oranges is 5 points below that of a year ago.

Condition of Louisiana oranges declined materially during August due to damage from heavy winds during the first week of the month. A portion of this loss, however, is expected to be offset by development of relatively large sizes on the remaining fruit.

PECANS: The indicated production of pecans in 1940 is 76,651,000 pounds, based on September 1 conditions. This estimate is 2,986,000 pounds above August 1 prospects with the increase mostly in production of Texas seedling nuts. Total production in 1939 was 63,639,000 pounds and the 10-year (1929-38) average was 63,430,000 pounds.

Total estimated production of improved varieties is 18,503,000 pounds compared with 21,304,000 pounds in 1939 and the 10-year average of 16,499,000 pounds. The indicated crop of wild or seedling pecans is 58,148,000 pounds compared with 42,335,000 pounds in 1939 and the 10-year average of 46,931,000 pounds.

Growing conditions during August were favorable for the pecan crop in some States and unfavorable in others. Prospects improved in Florida, North Carolina and Texas. In the latter State indicated production is about 11 percent above a month ago. High winds and rains reduced prospects in Louisiana and Georgia. Light crops are in prospect in Alabama and Mississippi, where the set of nuts was light. In these States, dropping has been heavier than usual, and excessive July rains caused heavy scab damage.

CRANBERRIES: The 1940 United States cranberry crop is estimated at 553,200 barrels. This indicated production is 21 percent smaller than last year's production of 704,100 barrels, and 6 percent below the 10-year (1929-38) average of 590,390 barrels.

The Massachusetts crop is nearly one-third smaller than last season, and well below average. The bloom and set of fruit in most bogs in that State were relatively light, and dry weather has retarded sizing in some areas. Considerable fruit worm damage is reported; and frost on the night of August 24 caused some injury to the crop. Production in New Jersey is indicated to be about 14 percent larger than last season but is about 6 percent below average. Yields are expected to be rather light in some bogs due to late spring frosts and hot, dry summer weather. Heavy rains on September 1 may ultimately cause a reduction in the New Jersey crop, although no data are yet available relative to possible damage.

Indicated production in Wisconsin is about 20 percent smaller than a year ago but well above average. Development of the Wisconsin crop is about 10 days later than usual. In Washington, where the largest crop since 1928 is in prospect, production is expected to be 54 percent above last season and 54 percent above the 10-year average. Increases over last year are expected in both the Grayland and Ilwaco sections, with the greatest increase in the Ilwaco area. Harvest is expected to be earlier than usual, starting on early varieties about September 1, and on the main crop about September 15. In Oregon, production is expected to be the largest on record, and indicated yield is the largest since 1926. Growing conditions have been favorable in both the Coos and Clatsop County areas, and berries are expected to show good quality and size.

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS: The September 1 estimate of California apricots is 102,000 tons--less than one-third of last year's production of 312,000 tons, and less than one-half the 10-year (1929-38) average of 231,000 tons. The Washington apricot crop is placed at 12,900 tons, compared with 10,700 tons last season, and the 10-year average of 6,710 tons. A considerable portion of the crop in that State remained unharvested on account of market conditions.

Harvest of California almonds is in progress in the earlier localities. Production is estimated at 10,800 tons, compared with 19,200 tons produced last year, and the 10-year average of 12,270 tons.

Walnut production in California is estimated at 46,000 tons, compared with 55,000 tons produced in 1939 and the 10-year average of 42,030 tons. Growing conditions in the southern counties were favorable for walnuts during August. However, sunburn damage was reported in some parts of the northern producing areas, and blight damage is showing up in some of the northern counties on some varieties which usually are not affected by this disease.

In Oregon, walnut prospects declined slightly during August, due to blight and dry weather. Production in that State is now estimated at 4,700 tons compared with 4,400 tons produced in 1939 and the 10-year average production of 2,340 tons.

Production of Oregon filberts is estimated at 2,810 tons compared with 3,160 tons in 1939. This crop appears to be progressing under favorable conditions, and nuts are expected to average larger than last year. In Washington, prospective production declined during August. The crop in that State is now placed at 590 tons the same as last year.

Condition of California figs and olives declined slightly during August, but remains well above last year and above average. Condition of figs is 82 percent, compared with 67 percent a year ago; condition of olives is 73 percent compared with 37 percent on the same date last year.

POTATOES: Weather conditions during August were favorable for the development of the potato crop in many of the important late-producing States, and the September 1 condition indicates a net increase in the 30 late States of 3 percent over the estimate of August 1 in these States. A slight increase is indicated in production in the 7 intermediate States.

On the basis of indications to date, the Nation's total potato production during the 1940 season is placed at 383,172,000 bushels compared with 364,016,000 bushels in 1939 and the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 366,949,000 bushels. The indicated production this season is about 5 percent greater than in 1939 and 4 percent larger than the 10-year average.

Production in the 30 late States, estimated at 298,409,000 bushels, is 1 percent larger than the 10-year average production and is 3 percent more than production in those States in 1939. The crop in the 18 surplus late States, now estimated at 260,617,000 bushels, is about 2 percent above average and 4 percent larger than last year's production. Production in the 12 "other" late States is indicated to be 4 percent below average and 5 percent smaller than production in 1939.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

Most of the improvement in production prospects during August occurred in the 5 Central States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota; in Nebraska, Colorado, and Washington in the Western group; in Pennsylvania; and in the 5 deficit New England States.

In New England, August weather conditions were variable but for the most part were moderately favorable for potatoes. Rainfall and temperatures were below normal. Frost in late August caused some injury to plants in susceptible localities but the damage was not significant. Prospects in Maine do not show any improvement. While the dry weather has prevented widespread development of late blight in this State it has favored a heavy infestation of aphids and flea beetles. The vines in many fields were dead by September 1, due to these causes. In New York and Pennsylvania, late August frosts caused some local damage. But this adverse factor caused no net reduction in the New York crop and in Pennsylvania it was more than offset by beneficial rains during the last week of the month. Ample rainfall and cool temperatures in Minnesota, North Dakota, Michigan, and Wisconsin during August were favorable for the development of the potato crop, and good yields are expected in these States unless early frosts curtail production. In Nebraska, the late crop was benefited by lower temperatures and local showers. In Colorado, the San Luis Valley crop has made better progress than previously expected because of the extensive use of pumped water to supplement the deficiency in the storage supply. The Idaho yield prospects are not as good as they were a month ago because the hot weather tended to hasten maturity of the potatoes. In the 3 Pacific Coast States, the irrigated potatoes continue to show prospects of good yields, but the dry land acreage in western Washington and Oregon needs rain. The California late crop is making favorable progress and excellent yields are reported in most all sections.

SWEETPOTATOES: Prospects for the sweetpotato crop improved somewhat during August and the 1940 crop is estimated at 66,894,000 bushels, based on September 1 conditions. The September estimate is 1,221,000 bushels above the August 1 forecast. Production in 1939 was 72,679,000 bushels and the 10-year (1929-38) average is 72,436,000 bushels.

Beneficial rains during August improved prospects in many States. But in Louisiana, where commercial production is important, excessive rains caused considerable damage to the crop in the commercial areas of the State. Prospects are for better-than-average yields in Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Kentucky, and in New Jersey, but yields in the latter State may be reduced as a result of heavy rains during the last days of August.

Carlot shipments have been much lighter this season than last. Only 439 cars were shipped through August 31 this season compared with 868 cars last season. Most of the shipments are now coming from Louisiana and the Eastern Shore of Virginia and Maryland.

BROOMCORN: Condition of broomcorn improved slightly during August, when rains fell in sections which had been very dry. September 1 condition estimates point to a production of 41,800 tons this year, compared with 30,300 tons in 1939, and 42,900 tons, the 10-year (1929-38) average.

An increase of 5 percent in the average yield per acre over the August 1 estimate is indicated. Increases from a month ago are noted for Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico, and Texas. The yield this year, as of September 1, averages 304.1 pounds, compared with 271.5 pounds in 1939 and 258.9, the 10-year average.

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

The harvest of Standard broomcorn in Oklahoma and Dwarf in southern Texas was practically completed by the end of August and harvest was well under way in all other areas.

HOPS: Prospective production of hops in the three Pacific Coast States is placed at 39,280,000 pounds, on the basis of September 1 conditions. This indicated production is slightly smaller than the 1939 crop of 39,380,000 pounds but is 14 percent larger than the 10-year (1929-38) average production of 34,310,000 pounds. Indicated production is larger than average in Washington and California but is below average in Oregon.

In Washington, growing conditions have been favorable most of the season. The Yakima Valley crop is very heavy, with high quality expected. The crop in western Washington was affected adversely by dry weather during the summer but late July rains were very beneficial. Harvesting started in the Yakima Valley about August 19 and in western Washington the latter part of August. In Oregon, the condition of the crop is variable. Some yields are good but growers' reports indicate that late clusters will yield light. Quality is above average for the Oregon crop, which is clean and of good color. Harvesting should be completed during the latter part of September. Harvesting of the California crop progressed rapidly during August, and picking was about two-thirds finished in the Sacramento Valley and in Mendocino County. Yields for most yards picked have been about as expected earlier in the growing season.

TOBACCO: The September estimated production of all types of tobacco combined is 1,241,680,000 pounds, which represents a slight decrease from the August 1 forecast. Last year a record high crop of 1,848,654,000 pounds of tobacco was harvested. The 10-year (1929-38) average production of tobacco is 1,360,661,000 pounds.

The indicated production of 643,035,000 pounds of flue-cured tobacco is not significantly different from last month's estimate, but a crop of this size would be only about 55 percent as large as last year's record flue-cured crop of 1,159,320,000 pounds. Sharp curtailment of acreages accounts for much of the decrease in production but also the prospects now are for a yield about 46 pounds per acre less than that secured by flue-cured growers in 1939. In North Carolina, where normally more than two-thirds of the flue-cured crop is produced, tobacco has been subjected to four extremes of weather this season. First, at time of transplanting temperatures were below normal and early growth was retarded; second, late June and all of July were very dry over most of the belt; third, a record heat wave as to high temperatures and duration occurred the latter part of July; and fourth, rainfall of 15 to 25 inches at some stations, and above average at all other North Carolina stations during August caused considerable damage to tobacco. Excessive rainfall has been detrimental to flue-cured tobacco in Virginia, but in South Carolina a relatively high yield per acre was secured while in the type 14 area of Georgia and Florida where sales are now complete it appears that a much heavier yielding crop was produced than had been anticipated earlier.

Production of fire-cured tobacco is now estimated at 95,445,000 pounds compared with 96,530,000 forecast on August 1. This decrease is largely accounted for by the reduction of about 2,000,000 pounds indicated for Virginia fire-cured tobacco which was only partially offset by increases in prospects for the two types of fire-cured tobacco grown in Tennessee.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

If present prospects are realized the dark fired crop would be comparable with the 95,604,000 pounds produced in 1939 but about 30 percent less than the 10-year average production. The production of dark fired tobacco has been generally on the decline in this country for several years.

The Burley tobacco prospects declined during August as drought conditions over much of the Burley belt retarded growth, caused firing and, in some sections, premature harvesting of the crop. As a consequence, a burley production of 309,570,000 pounds is now indicated or about 7 percent less than last month's estimate and about 22 percent less than the 394,793,000 pounds produced in 1939. In Kentucky where about 70 percent of all burley tobacco is grown, the crop is very irregular and showing the effects of dry weather. However, good rains were received at the close of the month and these probably will add weight to the leaf as the bulk of the crop was still in the field September 1, but may not improve the quality of tobacco harvested. In Tennessee, which is the second largest burley producing State, conditions have been quite favorable and a good yielding crop is in prospect, especially in the eastern part of the State where unusually high yields are anticipated. Virginia, North Carolina, and Missouri, also report good yield prospects but in Ohio, Indiana and West Virginia tobacco has been damaged by drought to a considerable extent.

The production of Maryland tobacco is now indicated at 27,405,000 pounds compared with last year's crop of 29,796,000 pounds and the 10-year average of 26,096,000 pounds. Maryland tobacco, in response to recent rains and general coolness, made rapid growth during the past four weeks and the condition on September 1 was better than the month previous.

During August the condition of the dark air-cured types of tobacco declined somewhat, especially One Sucker in Kentucky and Sun-cured in Virginia, and the production is now estimated at 41,289,000 pounds compared with 42,075,000 pounds on August 1. A dark air-cured tobacco crop of 43,287,000 pounds was produced in 1939, and the 10-year average production is 43,389,000 pounds.

On September 1, the indicated production of all types of cigar tobacco was 124,936,000 pounds. This represents an increase of about 2 percent over the August 1 forecast and is not much below the 125,849,000 pounds grown in 1939. Gains were reported for filler, binder and wrapper classes of tobacco although individual types within each class showed losses which were offset by gains among other types within the same class. The quality of the Connecticut Valley crop was lowered by frost, about half of it being still unharvested when the frost occurred. The indicated production this year compared with last year by classes is: filler, this year 50,783,000 pounds, last year 53,352,000 pounds; binder, this year 64,093,000 pounds, last year 61,121,000 pounds; wrapper, this year 10,060,000 pounds, last year 11,376,000 pounds.

PASTURES: The condition of farm pastures in the United States on September 1 averaged better than on that date in 8 of the past 10 years, but was still materially below average for the date in decades prior to recent drought. Timely rains in the Western Corn Belt more than offset the deteriorating effect of dry weather from Indiana eastward through New England, and for the country as a whole, pastures showed a slight improvement during August compared to a usual decline of several points during the month.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

On September 1, however, there were some areas of extremely poor pastures, chiefly in the Central Great Plains, Central Rocky Mountain States, and the Ohio Valley. In the latter area the rains of late August and early September have relieved the severity of the situation and in the eastern half of the country fall pastures appear likely to furnish excellent grazing for livestock.

The September 1 condition of pastures in Michigan, Wisconsin, and the States bordering the west bank of the Mississippi River from Minnesota southward to Arkansas was unusually good for this time of the year. In Iowa, Missouri, and portions of surrounding States where the rains of late July and early August relieved a serious threat of drought, the improvement of pastures during August was the greatest that occurred at that season in the past quarter century.

During August pastures in most of the North Atlantic States declined sharply but on September 1 were still materially better than on that date a year ago. Dry weather in the Ohio Valley area also brought about severe declines in pasture condition in Ohio, Indiana, and Kentucky, but recent rains have supplied ample moisture in most areas. In the Southeast, pastures were mostly better than average for September 1, but in the Carolinas, Georgia and Alabama were not so good as a year ago.

In the Northern Great Plains States pastures and ranges showed little change from a month ago with feed conditions and prospects fairly good and better than in most recent years. In the Central Plains area, Kansas pastures showed improvement during August but in Nebraska the drought continued except for temporary relief by showers in some scattered areas. On September 1 an area of extreme drought covered most of south central Nebraska and extended southwestward into western Kansas. Pastures and ranges in the Panhandle areas of Texas and Oklahoma improved during the month, but in west central and southwestern Oklahoma and southeastern Texas the growth of grass was held back by dry weather. In New Mexico and Arizona, August precipitation materially benefitted pastures and ranges, but in the Central and Northern Rocky Mountain States September 1 conditions were rather spotted, with grass short in much of Utah, southwestern Wyoming, and portions of Colorado, and needing rain in most of Idaho and Montana. In California pastures and ranges continued in better than usual condition, and the poor pastures in the coastal areas of Washington appear to have been benefitted by recent rains. In western Oregon, however, pastures in early September were dry and short.

For the country as a whole, the condition of pastures on September 1 averaged 72 percent of normal compared with 69 percent on that date a year ago, and September 1 10-year averages of 61 percent in the 1929-38 period and 79 percent in the 1920-29 period prior to recent droughts.

MILK PRODUCTION: Milk production was much better maintained than usual during August this year and on September 1 production per cow, total milk production and milk production per unit of population were all record high for the date. In herds kept by crop correspondents milk production per cow, averaging 14.38 pounds, exceeded the previous high of 14.23 pounds for that date in 1938. Total production on September 1 this year was some 2 or 3 percent above last year's record for that time of the year as the result of a 1 percent increase in number of milk cows on farms in the past 12 months and a 1-1/2 percent higher production per cow.

Improved August pasture in the upper Mississippi Valley did much to bring about recovery from the unusually sharp reduction in milk flow evident in that area during late July. The stimulation of milk production was most pronounced in States west of the river and the entire West North Central Group showed only about a fifth the usual August decline in milk flow. The drying of pastures in important dairy

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

States from Indiana eastward no doubt tended to reduce milk production but in this area the decline in pastures appears to have been largely offset by liberal allowances of supplementary feeds.

Production per cow on September 1 appears to have been high in all parts of the country. In herds kept by crop correspondents in the various regions, production per cow ranged from 7 percent above the 1929-38 average in the North Atlantic group of States to 14 percent above average in the West North Central group. Production per cow was at record high September 1 levels in New York, Michigan, Iowa, Missouri, Oregon, and was below the 10-year average in only 4 of the 48 States - mostly unimportant from a milk producing standpoint. As compared with the average production on September 1 a year ago, production per cow in the North Atlantic States was up 5 percent, reflecting considerably better pasture and feed crop conditions. For other major groups of States, however, production per cow ranged from slightly below that a year ago to about 2 percent above.

The proportion of milk cows in crop correspondents' herds reported milked on September 1 averaged 74.3 percent, materially above the 10-year average for the date but less than in any of the past 3 years.

EGG PRODUCTION PER HEN: The September 1 rate of lay in farm flocks reached a new high record for that date of 36.5 eggs per 100 layers, compared with 36.0 eggs a year ago and the 10-year (1929-38) September 1 average of 35.0 eggs. Heavier than usual culling of the laying flock this summer because of low egg prices and favorable weather during August have contributed to this record high September 1 rate of lay.

The aggregate of the 9 first of the month layings from January to September, inclusive, is about 2 percent smaller than the layings for the same period in 1939, and 3 percent below the record high in 1938, but they are about 6 percent above the 10-year average aggregate for this period.

Production per layer was larger than a year ago in the West North Central, South Atlantic, and South Central States, smaller in the East North Central and Western States, with no change in the North Atlantic area. New high records were set in the West North Central and South Atlantic areas and the record high of last year in the North Atlantic area was equaled.

The 10-year (1929-38) average September 1 rate of lay was exceeded in all areas by from 1 percent in the Western commercial States to 16 percent in the West North Central States, where the greatest gains have been made.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CORN, ALL

State	Yield per Acre		Production			
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels			Thousand bushels		
Me.	38.7	39.0	38.0	481	546	532
N.H.	41.2	41.0	39.0	613	615	585
Vt.	39.8	40.0	38.0	2,873	3,040	2,850
Mass.	41.0	40.0	39.0	1,586	1,520	1,521
R.I.	39.7	41.0	40.0	354	410	400
Conn.	38.8	39.0	37.0	1,998	1,950	1,887
N.Y.	34.0	35.0	31.0	21,824	24,465	22,103
N.J.	38.4	38.0	38.0	7,291	7,182	7,182
Pa.	39.6	42.5	41.0	52,402	58,140	56,088
Ohio	37.2	50.0	34.5	134,812	171,250	111,090
Ind.	34.1	51.5	33.0	152,216	213,416	129,921
Ill.	34.6	52.0	40.0	311,056	418,652	299,480
Mich.	29.7	37.0	34.0	44,978	58,238	54,060
Wis.	32.1	38.5	38.0	72,844	85,970	85,690
Minn.	29.6	45.5	35.0	138,187	204,796	151,235
Iowa	36.0	52.0	48.0	394,166	503,776	423,168
Mo.	19.9	29.0	28.5	107,653	122,641	112,090
N.Dak.	13.7	16.5	22.0	16,025	16,995	23,122
S.Dak.	11.7	17.5	18.5	48,802	46,848	51,282
Nebr.	16.0	12.0	16.5	149,599	82,032	99,231
Kans.	12.7	13.5	15.0	67,786	37,220	41,580
Del.	27.5	29.0	27.0	3,908	4,176	3,807
Md.	31.2	36.0	33.0	15,923	18,216	16,863
Va.	22.0	26.0	25.5	32,255	36,530	35,114
W.Va.	24.7	28.5	26.0	12,448	13,994	12,636
N.C.	18.2	19.5	18.5	42,517	48,087	45,158
S.C.	13.5	14.5	13.5	23,306	25,433	24,152
Ga.	10.1	8.5	11.0	41,328	36,941	45,892
Fla.	9.2	7.5	10.5	6,871	6,038	8,620
Ky.	22.3	25.0	22.0	64,084	70,400	61,952
Tenn.	21.5	20.0	25.0	61,741	52,700	63,500
Ala.	12.8	10.0	12.5	41,253	34,080	43,025
Miss.	15.0	13.5	13.0	38,526	35,438	39,117
Ark.	14.4	15.5	20.5	30,246	32,318	41,451
La.	14.5	15.0	15.0	20,908	23,325	22,620
Okla.	13.2	14.5	20.0	33,168	27,216	37,540
Tex.	15.4	16.0	19.0	75,556	73,376	94,107
Mont.	9.5	13.0	14.0	1,346	1,768	2,044
Idaho	35.1	34.5	36.0	1,231	1,138	1,116
Wyo.	10.2	11.0	10.0	2,107	1,771	1,690
Colo.	10.4	10.5	10.2	14,833	8,043	8,517
N.Mex.	13.6	13.5	13.0	2,847	2,552	2,314
Ariz.	15.3	12.5	15.0	494	275	435
Utah	24.6	25.0	25.0	468	475	500
Nev.	26.7	30.0	28.0	50	60	112
Wash.	34.4	34.5	35.0	1,148	1,104	1,015
Oreg.	30.2	31.0	30.0	1,862	1,891	1,650
Calif.	32.6	34.0	34.0	2,368	2,040	2,142
U.S.	23.2	29.5	26.6	2,299,342	2,619,137	2,297,186

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

DURUM WHEAT

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
Bushels						
Minn.	13.2	13.5	15.0	1,628	958	1,170
N.Dak.	9.1	11.0	10.5	21,543	27,918	28,192
S.Dak.	7.8	12.0	11.0	6,449	5,484	6,237
3 States	9.1	11.2	10.7	29,619	34,360	35,599

SPRING WHEAT (Other than Durum)

Me.	20.4	21.0	22.0	97	84	88
N.Y.	16.8	18.0	19.0	137	108	95
Pa.	17.8	18.5	19.5	204	185	214
Ohio	17.4	16.0	20.0	170	80	100
Ind.	15.4	18.0	21.0	182	162	126
Ill.	16.3	17.0	25.5	1,207	612	663
Mich.	15.9	16.0	17.5	283	304	315
Wis.	16.5	15.0	20.0	1,211	750	920
Minn.	12.8	13.5	19.5	17,748	18,630	29,601
Iowa	13.8	13.5	20.0	510	540	600
Mo.	12.4	12.0	17.0	104	36	17
N.Dak.	7.5	10.5	11.0	44,285	56,144	63,250
S.Dak.	7.5	7.7	9.5	14,799	13,028	17,926
Nebr.	8.6	8.0	7.0	2,214	944	945
Kans.	7.8	5.5	8.0	170	38	200
Mont.	8.8	13.5	14.0	24,586	34,628	40,530
Idaho	25.6	28.0	27.0	11,457	8,344	8,640
Wyo.	11.3	11.5	13.0	1,479	1,092	1,430
Colo.	12.9	13.5	13.0	3,944	2,295	3,666
N.Mex.	13.4	11.0	13.5	356	220	284
Utah	28.0	26.5	26.5	2,149	1,749	1,722
Nev.	24.2	25.0	24.0	312	425	384
Wash.	16.6	19.0	15.5	20,078	13,604	15,531
Oreg.	20.5	20.5	19.5	6,312	3,178	4,875
U.S.	10.6	12.3	13.3	154,000	157,180	192,122

WHEAT (Production by Classes) for the United States

Year	Winter		Spring		White	(winter & spring)	Total
	Hard red	Soft red	Hard red	Durum 1/			
Avg.	Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		Thousand bushels		
1929-38	317,963	202,180	114,244	31,049	89,250	754,685	
1939	307,231	203,296	129,706	35,230	79,508	754,971	
1940 2/	285,620	216,262	160,445	36,671	84,562	783,560	

^{1/} Includes durum wheat in States for which estimates are not shown separately.

2) Indicated 1940.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

O A T S

State	Yield per Acre		Production	
	Average : 1929-38	Indicated : 1939	Average : 1940	Indicated : 1939
	Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Me.	36.7	38.0	38.0	4,316
N.H.	37.4	37.0	39.0	283
Vt.	31.1	33.0	32.0	1,849
Mass.	32.7	33.0	35.0	171
R.I.	31.8	31.0	32.0	64
Conn.	29.2	25.0	32.0	193
N.Y.	27.8	33.0	34.0	23,076
N.J.	29.4	28.0	33.0	1,349
Pa.	28.2	29.0	35.0	26,187
Ohio	30.4	32.5	44.0	44,220
Ind.	26.3	25.0	45.0	43,936
Ill.	30.5	30.0	48.0	119,452
Mich.	28.9	37.5	40.0	38,305
Wis.	30.8	32.5	42.0	76,147
Minn.	30.8	38.5	43.0	132,787
Iowa	31.9	30.5	40.5	191,235
Mo.	21.2	22.0	27.0	35,565
N.Dak.	18.1	23.5	19.5	28,349
S.Dak.	21.3	27.0	28.0	39,533
Nebr.	21.9	14.5	23.5	48,256
Kans.	22.3	15.5	28.0	32,822
Del.	30.2	29.0	29.0	91
Md.	28.4	27.5	31.0	1,344
Va.	19.5	20.0	23.0	2,197
W.Va.	19.7	20.0	21.0	2,086
N.C.	19.2	22.5	24.0	4,228
S.C.	21.3	23.5	22.0	8,910
Ga.	19.0	21.0	19.5	6,842
Fla.	14.6	15.5	14.0	114
Ky.	16.2	17.0	20.0	1,959
Tenn.	16.0	17.0	21.0	1,598
Ala.	19.0	21.5	20.0	2,126
Miss.	22.3	36.0	32.0	1,043
Ark.	19.0	22.0	21.5	2,663
La.	24.4	32.0	34.0	814
Oklahoma	20.5	17.0	21.0	25,879
Tex.	23.8	23.0	25.0	35,299
Mont.	22.1	27.5	28.0	5,716
Idaho	35.6	38.0	34.0	4,827
Wyo.	24.3	26.0	25.5	2,762
Colo.	27.8	29.0	28.0	4,460
N.Mex.	23.4	22.0	22.0	581
Ariz.	26.9	23.0	27.0	285
Utah	36.1	35.0	35.5	1,324
Nev.	35.2	35.0	40.0	115
Wash.	48.1	49.0	40.0	7,791
Oreg.	31.6	33.5	26.0	8,682
Calif.	26.8	29.0	29.0	3,017
U.S.	27.4	28.3	34.9	1,024,852

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CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

B A R L E Y

State	Yield per Acre		Production			
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Me.	29.3	29.0	30.0	117	116	120
Vt.	27.0	28.0	27.0	105	140	135
N. Y.	24.0	27.0	28.5	3,840	3,942	3,876
N. J.	27.2	30.0	30.0	30	150	240
Pa.	26.0	29.5	26.0	1,601	3,658	3,900
Ohio	23.2	25.0	30.0	1,278	1,250	1,650
Ind.	20.2	21.0	29.0	622	903	1,740
Ill.	24.8	24.5	34.0	5,855	4,140	4,590
Mich.	22.4	29.0	31.0	4,820	5,771	5,425
Wis.	27.2	29.0	36.0	21,296	22,591	23,832
Minn.	21.6	28.0	29.0	43,217	59,808	58,232
Iowa	24.3	24.5	32.0	12,486	13,794	12,800
Mo.	17.5	21.0	23.0	852	3,423	3,910
N. Dak.	14.0	18.5	15.5	25,478	30,618	27,962
S. Dak.	15.3	17.0	19.5	24,661	24,633	31,356
Nebr.	17.6	13.0	16.0	12,831	14,651	22,896
Kans.	13.7	11.0	16.0	5,691	7,480	16,096
Md.	29.4	30.0	27.5	904	2,160	2,090
Va.	25.0	29.0	26.0	933	2,320	2,184
W. Va.	24.6	24.5	23.0	112	245	207
N. C.	18.1	20.0	22.0	266	220	286
Ky.	22.4	22.0	25.0	410	1,122	1,600
Tenn.	17.6	17.5	20.0	471	962	1,400
Okla.	15.2	16.0	16.0	1,600	6,048	5,504
Tex.	16.0	15.0	16.0	2,445	2,955	3,632
Mont.	19.0	24.0	23.5	2,621	5,088	4,724
Idaho	33.8	36.0	33.0	4,249	5,580	6,039
Wyo.	21.2	24.0	27.0	1,601	1,560	1,809
Colo.	19.0	19.5	21.0	8,096	7,566	9,786
N. Mex.	20.8	20.0	20.0	154	160	180
Ariz.	30.4	33.0	32.0	686	1,122	1,248
Utah	37.6	37.0	35.0	1,712	2,405	2,450
Nev.	37.2	35.0	36.0	260	525	540
Wash.	31.6	32.5	29.5	1,791	3,120	4,100
Oreg.	29.0	29.5	24.5	2,806	5,222	4,900
Calif.	26.7	25.0	28.0	29,590	30,850	33,516
U. S.	20.6	21.9	22.9	225,486	276,298	304,955

R I C E

State	Yield per Acre		Production			
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Bushels		Thousand bushels			
Ark.	50.7	51.0	53.0	8,320	8,721	10,441
La.	40.3	43.0	37.0	18,316	20,597	18,093
Tex.	51.0	52.0	52.0	9,770	13,988	15,132
Calif.	68.2	75.0	73.0	7,848	9,000	8,614
U. S.	47.9	50.3	47.7	44,254	52,306	52,280

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BUCKWHEAT

State	Yield per acre		Production		
	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940	Average 1929-38	1939
<u>Bushels</u>					
Maine	17.8	13.0	18.0	204	117
Vt.	20.1	23.0	23.0	40	46
N. Y.	17.1	15.5	15.0	2,570	2,077
N. J.	19.6	18.0	20.0	22	18
Pa.	17.6	16.0	17.0	2,538	1,808
Ohio	16.5	16.0	17.5	359	192
Ind.	13.6	14.0	14.0	215	168
Ill.	14.5	15.5	15.0	102	16
Mich.	11.7	13.0	13.5	237	247
Wis.	11.0	12.5	12.5	173	162
Minn.	9.2	12.5	11.0	231	188
Iowa	12.7	12.0	14.0	78	36
Mo.	10.0	10.0	9.5	10	10
N. Dak.	5.7	11.0	10.0	50	11
S. Dak.	6.8	9.0	9.0	48	9
Del.	11.0	11.0	12.0	11	11
Md.	19.0	20.0	18.5	112	100
Va.	12.7	14.0	13.0	175	182
W. Va.	17.0	16.5	15.5	335	248
N. C.	14.0	14.0	16.0	58	56
Ky.	10.1	8.0	12.0	20	16
Tenn.	12.3	10.5	12.0	25	21
U. S.	15.8	15.1	15.3	7,617	5,739
					5,707

FLAXSEED

Mich.	8.8	8.5	9.0	59	68	81
Wis.	10.7	11.0	12.5	58	121	175
Minn.	8.2	10.0	10.5	5,140	12,230	16,180
Iowa	9.1	10.5	13.0	147	945	2,600
Mo.	4.2	6.5	6.0	13	26	30
N. Dak.	4.3	5.0	6.0	3,342	2,055	3,948
S. Dak.	4.2	8.0	7.5	959	1,296	2,115
Nebr.	1/ 5.5	6.0	10.0	38	6	20
Kans.	5.9	7.9	9.0	280	735	1,170
Tex.	---	11.5	6.0	---	207	174
Mont.	3.6	4.5	7.0	495	562	945
Idaho	---	8.5	7.5	---	85	38
Ariz.	---	22.0	22.0	---	110	264
Wash.	---	11.0	9.5	---	99	66
Oreg.	---	9.5	8.5	---	57	42
Calif.	1/17.3	16.0	21.0	1/549	1,728	2,814
U. S.	6.0	8.9	9.7	10,846	20,330	30,662

1/ Short-time average.

GRAIN SORGHUMS

Mo.	11.4	16.0	17.0	2,270	3,600	3,638
S. Dak.	---	8.0	9.0	---	4,072	4,212
Nebr.	10.3	10.0	9.5	1,208	5,410	6,678
Kans.	9.8	8.5	12.5	12,288	11,186	23,688
Ark.	9.4	9.5	11.0	653	542	605
Okla.	8.8	8.0	12.0	12,433	9,600	16,560
Tex.	12.6	11.0	14.5	45,412	38,115	55,767
Colo.	8.0	8.5	10.5	2,048	2,150	4,221
N. Mex.	10.3	13.5	13.0	3,348	4,725	4,914
Ariz.	27.6	25.3	27.0	970	759	891
Calif.	28.8	27.0	31.0	3,219	2,943	4,619
U. S.	11.3	10.3	13.2	84,148	83,102	125,793

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

TAME HAY

State	Yield per Acre		Production	
	Average 1929-38	Indicated 1939	Average 1940	Indicated 1939
	Tons		Thousand tons	
Me.	0.87	0.91	0.90	862
N.H.	1.02	1.02	1.05	380
Vt.	1.17	1.21	1.20	1,085
Mass.	1.34	1.27	1.45	488
R.I.	1.24	1.16	1.30	50
Conn.	1.32	1.20	1.40	408
N.Y.	1.22	1.05	1.41	4,949
N.J.	1.51	1.37	1.67	334
Pa.	1.20	1.10	1.35	2,968
Ohio	1.14	1.32	1.40	2,979
Ind.	1.14	1.38	1.30	2,138
Ill.	1.21	1.45	1.30	3,279
Mich.	1.20	1.29	1.50	3,096
Wis.	1.41	1.46	1.80	4,645
Minn.	1.33	1.55	1.50	3,548
Iowa	1.36	1.38	1.50	4,216
Mo.	.88	1.09	1.00	2,427
N.Dak.	.90	1.05	1.10	1,079
S.Dak.	.84	.93	.95	865
Nebr.	1.38	1.23	1.35	2,103
Kans.	1.35	1.35	1.45	1,443
Del.	1.31	1.26	1.38	82
Md.	1.21	1.25	1.32	464
Va.	.95	.95	1.10	923
W.Va.	.96	1.01	1.15	644
N.C.	.81	.90	.85	696
S.C.	.72	.83	.75	362
Ga.	.54	.52	.56	450
Fla.	.55	.51	.57	49
Ky.	1.01	1.16	1.15	1,317
Tenn.	.91	1.00	.98	1,372
Ala.	.73	.71	.72	494
Miss.	1.17	1.27	1.24	708
Ark.	1.00	1.09	1.12	746
La.	1.18	1.26	1.20	300
Okla.	1.26	1.21	1.36	668
Tex.	.97	.88	1.05	745
Mont.	1.17	1.47	1.50	1,724
Idaho	2.13	2.11	2.32	2,239
Wyo.	1.20	1.10	1.26	892
Colo.	1.57	1.48	1.60	1,797
N.Mex.	2.00	1.96	2.00	265
Ariz.	2.59	2.18	2.12	509
Utah	2.00	1.91	2.07	1,056
Nev.	1.91	1.84	2.05	363
Wash.	1.79	1.91	1.95	1,635
Oreg.	1.76	1.79	1.85	1,549
Calif.	2.59	2.82	2.98	4,259
U.S.	1.25	1.30	1.39	69,650
				75,726
				84,125

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940.

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

ALFALFA HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1939	Indicated	Average	1939	Indicated
	1929-38		1940	1929-38		1940
	Tons					
Maine	1.48	1.45	1.50	9	9	9
N. H.	1.97	1.60	2.20	7	5	7
Vt.	2.20	1.95	2.45	24	25	34
Mass.	2.26	2.15	2.40	14	17	22
R. I.	2.28	2.20	2.45	2	2	2
Conn.	2.78	2.30	3.10	35	37	46
N. Y.	1.89	1.55	2.10	505	453	674
N. J.	2.16	2.00	2.35	85	96	122
Pa.	1.89	1.65	2.00	304	355	452
Ohio	1.82	2.00	2.05	653	1,032	1,101
Ind.	1.69	1.80	1.85	525	853	877
Ill.	2.04	2.25	2.20	707	1,060	1,047
Mich.	1.53	1.50	1.80	1,342	1,650	2,059
Wis.	1.96	1.75	2.45	1,343	1,972	2,818
Minn.	1.72	2.00	2.00	1,553	2,424	2,520
Iowa	2.07	2.10	2.40	1,440	1,846	2,194
Mo.	1.90	2.25	2.25	341	472	482
N. Dak.	1.02	1.10	1.35	206	125	151
S. Dak.	.94	.95	1.10	518	229	244
Nebr.	1.51	1.30	1.40	1,670	790	809
Kans.	1.52	1.60	1.70	1,042	656	830
Del.	2.32	2.30	2.50	13	12	15
Md.	1.95	1.85	2.10	59	65	76
Va.	1.72	1.85	2.00	91	120	124
W. Va.	1.76	2.00	2.10	30	54	63
N. C.	1.82	1.60	1.85	12	14	18
S. C.	1.71	1.55	1.60	3	5	3
Ga.	1.78	1.50	1.85	9	9	11
Ky.	1.56	1.80	1.70	202	317	314
Tenn.	1.62	1.70	1.80	62	122	135
Ala.	1.39	1.40	1.40	5	4	4
Miss.	2.20	2.30	2.20	96	150	147
Ark.	1.87	1.80	2.05	120	148	134
La.	2.08	2.20	2.15	36	48	52
Okla.	1.76	1.65	2.00	404	436	518
Tex.	2.37	2.30	2.40	154	248	271
Mont.	1.55	1.80	1.85	1,057	1,192	1,286
Idaho	2.42	2.40	2.65	1,892	1,855	2,009
Wyo.	1.48	1.45	1.55	554	532	575
Colo.	1.89	1.85	1.90	1,314	1,186	1,182
N. Mex.	2.37	2.40	2.45	214	218	228
Ariz.	2.90	2.50	2.35	443	390	378
Utah	2.06	2.00	2.15	994	894	961
Nev.	2.17	2.10	2.30	301	286	320
Wash.	2.52	2.40	2.60	577	720	827
Oreg.	2.50	2.55	2.60	636	673	699
Calif.	4.02	4.30	4.30	2,927	3,229	3,358
U. S.	1.94	2.00	2.19	24,597	27,035	30,258

1/ Included in tame hay.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

CLOVER AND TIMOTHY HAY 1/

State	Yield per acre		Production			
	Average	1939	Preliminary	Average	1939	Preliminary
	1929-38	1940	1940	1929-38	1940	1940
	<u>Tons</u>					
Maine	0.97	1.02	1.00	532	484	480
N. H.	1.15	1.10	1.25	238	238	272
Vt.	1.21	1.25	1.25	846	855	855
Mass.	1.44	1.32	1.60	373	381	467
R. I.	1.36	1.25	1.45	30	31	38
Conn.	1.40	1.25	1.45	232	239	277
N. Y.	1.21	1.05	1.40	3,928	3,152	4,119
N. J.	1.36	1.10	1.45	206	129	167
Pa.	1.16	1.05	1.30	2,518	2,126	2,606
Ohio	1.02	1.10	1.30	2,049	1,930	2,396
Ind.	.97	1.10	1.25	1,055	864	1,325
Ill.	1.09	1.20	1.35	1,366	1,230	1,730
Mich.	1.04	1.15	1.30	1,549	1,485	1,644
Wis.	1.27	1.35	1.55	2,753	3,143	3,644
Minn.	1.21	1.35	1.30	1,146	1,196	1,117
Iowa	1.12	1.05	1.20	2,072	1,650	2,300
Mo.	.78	.90	.90	1,370	1,089	1,089
N. Dak.	.90	1.00	1.15	25	16	14
S. Dak.	.77	.85	.85	27	14	13
Nebr.	.97	.95	1.15	62	12	14
Kans.	.94	1.00	1.20	110	33	48
Del.	1.20	1.15	1.35	48	45	53
Md.	1.12	1.20	1.25	339	364	379
Va.	1.00	.90	1.25	467	394	548
W. Va.	.95	1.00	1.20	420	382	454
N. C.	.90	1.00	1.00	60	76	79
Ga.	.96	.95	.90	3	4	4
Ky.	.92	1.10	1.10	382	385	408
Tenn.	.91	.95	1.00	243	214	214
Ala.	.81	.95	.85	4	5	4
Miss.	1.24	1.30	1.20	5	10	11
Ark.	.88	1.00	1.00	51	52	42
Mont.	1.27	1.30	1.60	295	307	358
Idaho	1.36	1.30	1.50	193	182	200
Wyo.	1.08	.90	1.15	114	93	118
Colo.	1.37	1.10	1.50	211	156	202
N. Mex.	1.27	1.15	1.30	10	8	10
Utah	1.45	1.25	1.55	32	25	34
Nev.	1.27	1.10	1.40	31	23	29
Wash.	2.06	2.15	2.15	389	439	439
Oreg.	1.58	1.45	1.60	180	123	128
Calif.	1.62	1.60	1.80	60	56	63
U. S.	1.12	1.14	1.30	26,030	23,640	28,392

1/ Included in tame hay; excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

SHH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

WILD HAY

PASTURE

Yield per Acre : Production : Condition September 1

State : Average : Prelim. : Average : Prelim. : Average :
 1929-38 : 1939 : 1940 : 1929-38 : 1939 : 1940 : 1929-38 : 1939 : 1940

	Tons		Thousand tons		Percent		
Me.	0.93	0.95	0.95	6	7	74	68 72
N.H.	.90	.90	1.00	6	7	76	72 75
Vt.	.90	1.00	.90	7	10	79	75 75
Mass.	.93	.95	1.05	7	8	72	57 67
R.I.	.85	.85	.95	1	1	72	56 79
Conn.	1.08	1.10	1.05	9	11	72	53 84
N.Y.	.90	.85	1.00	40	49	58	66 50 72
N.J.	1.24	1.30	1.35	17	16	15	68 55 72
Pa.	.79	.70	.90	10	10	13	67 60 74
Ohio	.72	.85	.90	3	4	4	66 74 62
Ind.	.88	.90	.90	7	5	5	62 83 51
Ill.	.82	.80	.90	16	10	13	60 89 64
Mich.	.81	.85	.90	28	24	20	53 71 86
Wis.	.98	1.05	1.10	272	262	275	55 64 87
Minn.	.90	1.00	1.05	1,514	1,357	1,382	52 72 76
Iowa	.98	1.05	1.10	175	142	150	61 84 92
Mo.	.94	1.20	1.05	128	138	142	53 86 81
N.Dak.	.71	.75	.85	1,129	962	1,101	42 54 74
S.Dak.	.52	.55	.55	909	900	945	41 45 60
Nebr.	.63	.60	.50	1,644	1,316	1,096	53 45 44
Kans.	.85	1.00	.95	690	655	622	50 63 64
Del.	1.05	1.00	1.10	2	1	1	69 70 71
Md.	.86	1.00	.90	3	4	4	65 72 76
Va.	.76	.85	.95	7	14	15	75 91 97
W.Va.	.76	.85	.85	7	10	10	74 81 79
N.C.	.95	1.10	1.10	24	44	44	80 89 85
S.C.	.76	.75	.75	13	19	19	69 81 72
Ga.	.78	.80	.80	15	16	15	72 84 78
Fla.	.68	.65	.70	2	1	1	82 87 86
Ky.	.90	1.10	.95	16	28	24	71 84 60
Tenn.	.75	.95	.90	26	45	38	70 81 78
Ala.	.80	.85	.75	33	34	30	73 87 76
Miss.	.98	1.20	1.05	59	102	74	70 82 81
Ark.	.94	1.15	1.10	150	164	157	55 72 83
La.	1.00	1.30	1.20	21	25	24	73 80 83
Okla.	.85	1.00	1.10	424	478	526	47 59 71
Tex.	.90	.95	1.05	220	257	299	57 60 71
Mont.	.76	1.00	.95	400	551	487	53 69 74
Idaho	.96	.90	.90	86	73	73	68 72 72
Wyo.	.68	.60	.70	196	161	192	69 57 67
Colo.	.92	.80	.80	330	275	283	63 45 56
N.Mex.	.74	.55	.70	17	13	18	67 72 71
Ariz.	.98	.80	1.00	10	6	8	82 75 71
Utah	1.04	1.00	1.00	66	60	58	70 55 53
Nev.	.98	.90	1.10	122	123	151	75 74 89
Wash.	1.18	1.20	1.10	36	34	31	64 60 63
Oreg.	1.00	1.00	1.00	327	209	215	68 61 62
Calif.	1.10	1.00	1.30	167	159	239	71 64 82
U.S.	.76	.81	.81	9,298	8,800	8,927	61 69 52

mbp

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

SOYBEANS

COWPEAS

State	Condition September 1		Condition September 1	
	Average	1939	Average	1939
	1929-38	1940	1929-38	1940
Percent				Percent
N. Y.	78	72	78	--
N. J.	80	83	83	78
Pa.	80	83	82	--
Ohio	78	92	69	82
Ind.	77	94	61	76
Ill.	76	93	72	70
Mich.	73	86	81	--
Wis.	76	85	92	--
Minn.	--	--	85	--
Iowa	81	93	91	--
Mo.	68	90	84	66
Nebr.	--	66	74	--
Kans.	61	74	81	61
Del.	81	81	80	79
Md.	81	87	82	80
Va.	78	91	87	74
W. Va.	79	90	85	78
N. C.	82	89	86	77
S. C.	72	82	74	69
Ga.	72	79	77	67
Fla.	--	--	--	75
Ky.	77	87	77	76
Tenn.	75	80	83	72
Ala.	72	75	76	70
Miss.	74	76	82	70
Ark.	66	79	84	62
La.	78	84	79	69
Okla.	57	63	74	57
Tex.	--	65	76	63
U. S.	76	90	76	69
				74
				76

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS

State	Acreage		Yield_per_acre		Production	
	Harvested	For	Average	1939	Indicated	Average
	Average:	harvest,	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38
1929-38:	1939	1940				

	Thousand acres		Bushels		Thousand bushels	
Ohio	91	461	578	17.4	21.0	15.0
Ind.	239	716	803	16.2	19.5	14.5
Ill.	775	1,854	2,190	18.4	24.5	19.5
Iowa	161	487	684	16.4	21.0	20.0
Mo.	94	97	97	8.0	10.0	10.0
N. C.	108	161	167	12.4	12.5	13.0
6 Com-						
mercial	1,468	3,776	4,519	17.2	21.8	17.7
States						
Other						
States	214	450	492	9.4	11.4	11.5
U. S.	1,682	4,226	5,011	15.4	20.7	17.1
SHH						

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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PEANUTS (Picked and Threshed)

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Pounds			Thousand pounds	
Va.	1,026	1,175	1,025	146,706	189,175	173,225
N.C.	1,048	1,140	1,100	242,658	290,700	291,500
Tenn.	692	750	775	8,411	6,000	6,200
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,028	1,146	1,065	397,775	485,875	470,925
S.C.	680	740	720	8,607	11,840	14,400
Ga.	665	525	780	317,802	341,250	522,600
Fla.	578	440	650	35,296	37,400	61,100
Ala.	648	475	725	152,378	128,250	213,150
Miss.	530	450	450	14,327	13,500	14,400
Total (S.E. area)	649	506	744	528,410	532,240	825,650
Ark.	498	510	530	9,300	10,200	13,250
La.	496	470	475	5,756	6,110	6,175
Okla.	470	400	600	16,554	15,600	28,200
Tex.	464	415	525	77,449	129,480	166,950
Total (S.W. area)	468	420	532	109,058	161,390	214,575
UNITED STATES	721.4	634.5	773.0	1,035,243	1,179,505	1,511,150

BEANS, (Dry Edible) 1/

State	Yield per Acre			Production		
	Average		Indicated	Average	Indicated	
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
		Pounds			Thousand bags 2/	
Me.	856	910	880	70	100	88
Vt.	605	600	630	19	18	19
N.Y.	755	810	720	1,062	1,134	1,087
Mich.	725	1,000	800	3,974	4,520	4,160
Wis.	388	450	450	21	9	9
Minn.	312	450	400	16	9	8
Nebr.	713	1,100	1,000	104	154	190
Kans.	3/362	---	300	29	---	3
Mont.	1,091	1,380	1,400	274	207	238
Idaho	1,282	1,410	1,400	1,522	1,551	1,820
Wyo.	1,052	1,000	1,050	403	460	525
Colo.	336	500	475	1,118	1,360	1,487
N.Mex.	343	280	325	542	409	526
Ariz.	488	230	450	41	23	50
Oreg.	616	900	850	12	18	17
Calif.	1,187	1,213	1,370	3,879	3,990	4,906
U.S.	759.0	898.5	864.2	13,086	13,962	15,133

1/ Includes beans grown for seed.

2/ Bags of 100 pounds.

3/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

HOPS

State	Yield per acre			Production 1/		
	Average 1929-38	Indicated 1939	Average 1940	Average 1929-38	Indicated 1939	Indicated 1940
<u>Pounds</u>						
Washington	1,758	1,880	1,950	7,353	9,212	11,700
Oregon	953	1,000	900	18,295	19,300	17,640
California	1,583	1,598	1,400	8,662	10,868	9,940
UNITED STATES	1,184	1,270	1,201	34,310	39,380	39,280

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities not available for marketing because of economic conditions and the marketing agreement allotments.

TOBACCO

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940
<u>Pounds</u>						<u>Thousand pounds</u>
Mass.	1,420	1,571	1,510	8,515	9,899	9,210
Conn.	1,358	1,443	1,351	23,108	25,116	23,501
N. Y.	1,235	1,350	1,270	1,120	2,025	2,032
Pa.	1,236	1,322	1,292	36,004	35,967	36,183
Ohio	902	947	766	32,924	30,295	23,445
Ind.	799	899	778	10,498	11,868	8,873
Wis.	1,319	1,408	1,400	30,559	31,406	34,300
Minn.	1,125	1,200	1,200	1,036	840	960
Mo.	892	925	950	5,382	6,290	5,510
Kans.	1,832	850	925	1,277	510	462
Md.	716	780	725	26,096	29,796	27,405
Va.	716	836	744	97,395	143,847	86,193
W. Va.	676	760	725	3,262	2,736	2,465
N. C.	781	939	840	496,101	811,675	428,470
S. C.	817	925	900	81,068	133,200	77,400
Ga.	846	761	1,060	67,464	95,986	78,540
Fla.	865	720	899	9,504	23,760	16,190
Lky.	782	891	790	320,407	343,100	273,894
Tenn.	843	917	899	109,895	109,928	106,232
Ala.	---	683	830	---	410	415
U. S.	815.6	917.7	863.9	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,241,680

1/ Short-time average.

SHH

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE - WASHINGTON, D. C.
September 10, 1940
3:00 P. M. (E. T.)

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE - Continued

Class and Type	Type No.	Average 1929-38	Yield per acre 1939	Indicated 1940	Average 1929-38	Production 1939	Indicated 1940
			Pounds		Thousands pounds		
CIGAR FILLER:							
Pennsylvania seedleaf	41	1,225	1,320	1,290	35,645	35,508	35,733
Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	959	1,000	800	19,827	16,500	13,440
Georgia	45	1,016	960	1,150	407	384	460
Florida	45	1,042	960	1,150	593	960	1,150
Total Georgia and Florida sun-grown	45	1,027	960	1,150	1,000	1,344	1,610
Total cigar filler	41-45	1,116	1,191	1,106	56,556	53,352	50,783
CIGAR BINDEE:							
Massachusetts	51	1,549	1,620	1,500	353	162	150
Connecticut	51	1,536	1,620	1,520	12,950	12,636	12,616
Total Connecticut Valley broadleaf	51	1,536	1,620	1,520	13,303	12,798	12,766
Massachusetts	52	1,522	1,690	1,600	7,045	8,281	8,160
Connecticut	52	1,509	1,660	1,550	5,066	5,312	5,425
Total Connecticut Valley Havana seed	52	1,518	1,678	1,580	12,111	13,593	13,585
New York	53	1,235	1,350	1,270	1,120	2,025	2,032
Pennsylvania	53	1,346	1,530	1,500	359	459	450
Total New York and Pa. Havana seed	53	1,263	1,380	1,306	1,479	2,484	2,482
Southern Wisconsin	54	1,336	1,400	1,400	18,910	18,200	19,040
Wisconsin	55	1,296	1,420	1,400	11,648	13,206	15,260
Minnesota	55	1,125	1,200	1,200	1,036	840	960
Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,286	1,405	1,386	12,685	14,046	16,220
Total cigar binder	51-55	1,405	1,498	1,450	58,488	61,121	64,093
CIGAR WRAPPER:							
Massachusetts	61	1,004	1,120	1,000	1,117	1,456	900
Connecticut	61	992	1,120	975	5,061	7,168	5,460
Total Connecticut Valley shade-grown	61	986	1,120	978	6,178	8,624	6,360
Georgia	62	1,043	860	1,000	515	602	790
Florida	62	1,009	860	1,000	2,236	2,150	3,000
Total Georgia and Florida shade-grown	62	1,014	860	1,000	2,751	2,752	3,700
Total cigar wrapper	61-62	997	1,044	956	8,960	11,376	10,060
Total cigar types	41-62	1,216	1,304	1,246	1,246	125,849	124,936
UNITED STATES	All	815.6	917.7	863.9	1,360,661	1,848,654	1,241,680

1/ Short-time average.

SHH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/

: Yield per acre : Production

GROUP AND STATE : Average : 1939 : Indicated : Average : 1939 : Indicated
: 1929-38 : : 1940 : 1929-38 : : 1940 : : 1940

SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES: Bushels Thousand bushels

Maine	269	225	255	45,137	38,250	45,135
New York	123	127	126	28,811	26,797	27,090
Pennsylvania	119	120	125	24,927	22,440	23,875
3 Eastern	161.7	154.0	164.8	98,875	87,487	96,100
Michigan	93	97	105	25,778	24,250	26,250
Wisconsin	86	88	90	22,208	17,336	17,730
Minnesota	75	85	92	23,630	20,315	22,908
North Dakota	70	85	90	9,127	14,025	15,930
South Dakota	53	80	70	2,480	2,400	2,240
5 Central	81.1	88.9	94.0	83,222	78,326	85,058
Nebraska	78	120	93	7,997	9,720	7,626
Montana	90	90	100	1,808	1,530	1,700
Idaho	220	230	235	24,232	28,520	29,140
Wyoming	83	80	80	2,201	1,600	1,520
Colorado	144	160	135	14,178	14,400	11,340
Utah	154	160	145	2,023	2,016	1,885
Nevada	144	140	155	384	280	356
Washington	169	175	175	8,368	7,350	7,350
Oregon	146	160	155	6,378	7,200	7,130
California 2/	233	284	275	6,813	11,559	11,412
10 Western	150.1	177.5	168.8	74,384	84,175	79,459
TOTAL 18 SURPLUS LATE	120.3	130.0	133.0	256,482	249,988	260,617

OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:

New Hampshire	155	150	150	1,463	1,395	1,455
Vermont	136	130	130	2,264	1,950	2,002
Massachusetts	135	155	145	2,056	2,635	2,712
Rhode Island	171	190	175	582	779	788
Connecticut	156	185	170	2,457	3,238	3,247
5 New England	146.1	158.9	151.4	8,822	9,997	10,204
West Virginia	80	95	100	2,925	3,040	3,200
Ohio	97	105	93	12,429	12,600	11,253
Indiana	86	95	85	5,251	4,560	4,335
Illinois	75	93	80	3,499	3,441	3,040
Iowa	77	100	90	5,759	5,600	5,040
5 Central	86.1	99.8	90.2	29,862	29,241	26,1868
New Mexico	72	80	80	405	480	480
Arizona	82	100	100	201	220	240
2 Southwestern	75.2	85.4	85.7	607	700	720
TOTAL 12 OTHER LATE	94.6	109.7	101.1	39,291	39,938	37,792
30 LATE STATES	116.1	126.7	127.9	295,772	289,926	298,409

INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:

New Jersey	167	136	175	8,004	7,480	10,150
Delaware	87	80	95	457	320	408
Maryland	102	95	107	3,098	2,375	2,782
Virginia	118	87	134	11,507	6,786	10,453
Kentucky	76	84	85	3,688	3,864	3,995
Missouri	76	88	104	4,280	4,664	5,408
Kansas	79	76	96	2,937	2,128	2,688
TOTAL 7 INTERMEDIATE	106.0	95.6	122.3	33,972	27,617	35,885
37 LATE & INTERMEDIATE	115.0	123.3	127.3	329,744	317,543	334,292

SHH

(Continued)

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
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AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
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3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

POTATOES 1/ (Continued)

GROUP AND STATE	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average : 1939		Indicated : 1940	Average : 1939	Indicated : 1940	
	1929-38	1940	1929-38	1940		
<u>EARLY POTATO STATES:</u>			<u>Bushels</u>	<u>Thousand bushels</u>		
North Carolina	100	100	108	7,976	8,200	8,748
South Carolina	117	111	114	2,424	3,108	3,192
Georgia	65	77	79	1,046	1,386	1,501
Florida	111	120	153	3,044	3,480	4,284
Tennessee	69	71	75	2,883	2,911	3,225
Alabama	84	108	87	2,860	4,860	4,176
Mississippi	71	71	63	1,063	1,420	1,260
Arkansas	74	77	94	3,008	3,003	3,854
Louisiana	62	54	58	2,454	2,106	2,146
Oklahoma	71	68	74	2,668	2,244	2,442
Texas	65	62	66	3,343	2,666	3,102
California 3/	230	333	300	4,436	11,089	10,950
<u>TOTAL 12 EARLY STATES</u>	<u>87.9</u>	<u>103.2</u>	<u>105.9</u>	<u>37,205</u>	<u>46,473</u>	<u>48,880</u>
<u>TOTAL UNITED STATES</u>	<u>111.5</u>	<u>120.5</u>	<u>124.1</u>	<u>366,949</u>	<u>364,016</u>	<u>383,172</u>

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or non-commercial, early or late.
 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.
 3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

STATE	SWEETPOTATOES					
New Jersey	138	155	140	2,069	2,325	2,100
Indiana	104	105	110	426	315	350
Illinois	86	88	90	527	528	630
Iowa	86	90	90	245	270	270
Missouri	79	85	90	906	1,105	1,080
Kansas	92	80	120	424	240	360
Delaware	124	135	130	826	675	650
Maryland	134	160	145	1,090	1,440	1,450
Virginia	112	129	120	4,156	4,128	3,720
North Carolina	96	112	102	8,163	8,624	7,446
South Carolina	86	102	85	5,220	6,834	5,610
Georgia	73	76	70	8,412	8,892	6,930
Florida	69	60	65	1,468	1,140	1,235
Kentucky	84	82	85	1,835	1,968	2,040
Tennessee	91	79	100	5,198	3,713	5,000
Alabama	82	80	70	7,560	8,800	6,300
Mississippi	91	74	75	7,223	6,142	5,775
Arkansas	75	67	90	2,935	2,680	3,150
Louisiana	70	73	61	6,686	6,935	5,490
Oklahoma	65	45	80	1,213	945	1,520
Texas	72	60	82	4,690	3,780	4,428
California	105	120	115	1,164	1,200	1,380
<u>UNITED STATES</u>	<u>84.6</u>	<u>84.3</u>	<u>83.9</u>	<u>72,436</u>	<u>72,679</u>	<u>66,894</u>

SHH

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

APPLES, COMMERCIAL CROP 1/

State	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average		Average	Indicated		
	1934-38	1939	1940	1934-38	1939	1940
	Percent				Thousand bushels	
Maine	42	74	65	567	1,068	811
N.H.	44	72	54	674	1,214	.802
Vt.	51	95	48	404	780	390
Mass.	54	69	65	2,216	2,829	2,277
R.I.	45	64	55	282	275	301
Conn.	54	59	57	1,281	1,365	1,171
N.Y.	51	75	48	15,723	24,650	13,464
N.J.	62	73	67	3,650	4,252	3,668
Pa.	58	71	61	8,981	10,998	9,240
Ohio	45	78	47	4,698	8,756	5,174
Ind.	47	75	42	1,464	2,075	1,100
Ill.	44	63	35	2,787	4,107	2,118
Mich.	58	83	49	7,134	10,501	6,435
Wis.	57	78	67	595	684	672
Minn.	54	93	70	230	344	298
Iowa	50	67	83	311	374	489
Mo.	39	66	44	1,409	2,104	1,434
Nebr.	42	66	71	241	318	352
Kans.	34	69	62	714	1,074	1,098
Del.	64	75	73	1,596	1,686	1,679
Md.	53	67	61	1,922	2,362	2,015
Va.	51	55	57	10,279	10,800	10,150
W.Va.	52	58	54	4,622	5,670	4,469
N.C.	51	55	52	935	1,120	910
Ga.	48	53	62	444	437	477
Ky.	41	45	40	287	426	292
Tenn.	41	51	29	225	228	142
Ark.	41	44	45	795	648	704
Mont.	56	64	59	333	386	297
Idaho	68	77	70	3,635	2,574	2,160
Colo.	57	50	64	1,517	1,058	1,493
N.Mex.	54	48	72	679	603	760
Utah	67	66	64	356	395	336
Wash.	74	72	77	29,411	26,000	28,046
Oreg.	76	71	77	3,462	2,900	3,120
Calif.	68	77	58	7,897	8,024	6,496
36 States	58	70	59	121,755	143,085	114,830

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple counties of each State and are not comparable with former "commercial" estimates which represented sales for fresh consumption only in the entire State.

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PEACHES

State	Condition September 1		Production 1/		Indicated 1940
	Average 1929-38	1939	Average 1929-38	1939	
N. H.	57	69	84	13	17
Mass.	53	63	62	110	74
R. I.	56	45	50	26	12
Conn.	56	52	56	164	84
N. Y.	58	84	67	1,368	1,722
N. J.	61	78	82	1,307	1,435
Pa.	49	74	71	1,666	2,460
Ohio	37	73	26	783	1,212
Ind.	38	61	7	408	378
Ill.	42	70	9	1,553	1,800
Mich.	52	90	56	1,568	2,760
Iowa	34	71	51	79	110
Mo.	34	50	22	782	1,140
Nebr.	36	64	38	41	70
Kans.	27	48	53	125	154
Del.	61	91	90	299	422
Md.	53	79	80	371	427
Va.	47	2/45	2/59	906	1,392
W. Va.	34	41	53	284	315
N. C.	2/60	2/45	2/48	1,922	1,305
S. C.	2/61	2/69	2/67	1,141	1,636
Ga.	2/57	2/55	2/62	5,029	3,800
Fla.	2/59	2/41	2/85	60	33
Ky.	35	2/36	2/17	517	562
Tenn.	42	2/58	2/11	1,209	1,470
Ala.	2/53	2/62	2/25	1,335	1,705
Miss.	2/55	2/68	2/28	798	1,034
Ark.	2/42	2/63	2/51	1,718	2,615
La.	2/49	2/62	2/66	269	409
Oklahoma	2/27	2/41	2/31	526	615
Tex.	2/41	2/67	2/69	1,200	1,972
Idaho	51	69	87	133	136
Colo.	75	77	90	1,159	1,575
N. Mex.	37	40	71	71	73
Ariz.	66	72	71	58	51
Utah	60	81	78	439	564
Nev.	45	53	75	5	6
Wash.	62	66	88	1,079	1,210
Oreg.	64	91	81	376	391
Calif. all	73	84	78	21,914	24,043
Clingstone 3/	73	82	77	14,343	15,251
Freestone 4/	74	87	79	7,571	8,792
U. S.	5/57	5/70	5/61	52,723	60,822

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Mainly for canning.

4/ Mainly for drying.

5/ Allowance made for condition at harvest in States where harvest is completed.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.

September 10, 1940

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

PEARS

State	Condition September 1		Production 1/		
	Average 1929-38	1939	Average 1929-38	1939	Indicated 1940
	Percent		Thousand bushels		
Maine	59	60	61	12	13
N. H.	69	61	66	14	11
Vt.	59	69	63	8	7
Mass.	66	59	62	72	53
R. I.	67	58	80	10	8
Conn.	66	62	65	48	43
N. Y.	54	62	68	1,374	1,749
N. J.	59	65	74	73	52
Pa.	56	65	62	630	918
Ohio	52	68	52	625	956
Ind.	47	68	51	350	527
Ill.	43	61	55	545	668
Mich.	58	59	59	1,042	1,354
Iowa	47	77	79	99	139
Mo.	39	57	55	347	426
Nebr.	43	62	57	41	55
Kans.	36	57	71	157	151
Del.	54	64	87	15	9
Md.	54	50	70	94	81
Va.	44	26	63	325	189
W. Va.	32	30	51	56	56
N. C.	55	48	61	260	230
S. C.	61	66	72	100	104
Ga.	59	58	74	272	281
Fla.	66	35	93	100	69
Ky.	38	36	57	195	206
Tenn.	40	41	24	226	244
Ala.	56	58	52	280	313
Miss.	57	59	73	278	348
Ark.	46	68	60	152	211
La.	58	53	90	115	130
Okla.	31	46	32	113	92
Tex.	50	60	82	359	406
Idaho	68	69	80	60	62
Colo.	56	58	84	273	173
N. Mex.	49	66	77	42	45
Ariz.	72	90	52	12	11
Utah	64	74	76	86	104
Nev.	56	29	49	4	3
Wash., all	76	72	83	4,781	5,779
Bartlett	--	70	83	3,480	3,700
Other	--	76	82	1,301	2,079
Oreg., all	74	77	84	3,159	4,229
Bartlett	--	79	87	1,346	1,620
Other	--	76	83	1,814	2,609
Calif., all	68	72	70	9,530	10,542
Bartlett	--	72	69	8,417	9,209
Other	--	68	78	1,112	1,333
U. S.	63	67	71	26,333	31,047
					32,008

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 1, 1940.

September 10, 1940

3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

GRAPEs

State	Condition		September 1	Production		Indicated Tons
	Average	1929-38	1940	Average	1929-38	
	Percent					
Maine	70	72	72	31	30	30
N. H.	72	85	86	90	110	120
Vt.	72	85	82	39	50	40
Mass.	75	76	83	644	700	790
R. I.	75	68	80	288	230	300
Conn.	74	70	80	2,083	2,460	2,740
N. Y.	67	72	69	74,910	75,600	66,700
N. J.	76	64	84	3,150	3,100	3,900
Pa.	66	74	79	21,770	23,200	23,900
Ohio	68	90	80	27,430	42,800	38,500
Ind.	66	84	65	4,080	4,800	3,900
Ill.	69	84	71	6,490	8,800	7,500
Mich.	66	78	76	57,960	58,100	56,200
Wis.	73	84	83	387	490	490
Minn.	63	83	80	257	290	280
Iowa	67	84	87	5,630	5,800	5,900
Mo.	62	84	69	9,380	12,500	10,700
Nebr.	55	64	70	2,520	3,000	3,600
Kans.	54	75	78	3,650	4,100	4,200
Del.	79	79	73	2,050	2,000	1,900
Md.	70	80	76	686	750	670
Va.	67	70	68	2,280	2,600	2,600
W. Va.	57	64	65	1,298	1,750	1,850
N. C.	75	77	78	6,224	7,500	8,100
S. C.	71	75	73	1,485	2,020	2,010
Ga.	70	70	74	1,411	1,830	1,970
Fla.	68	60	81	785	670	840
Ky.	67	73	65	1,855	2,750	2,660
Tenn.	66	66	42	1,886	2,240	1,630
Ala.	67	69	53	1,275	1,710	1,350
Miss.	67	72	49	285	290	200
Ark.	62	54	63	9,840	8,200	9,900
La.	60	55	64	54	50	60
Okla.	55	62	60	3,165	3,200	3,600
Tex.	62	67	72	2,410	2,800	3,000
Idaho	81	85	88	539	580	580
Colo.	70	68	87	512	500	670
N. Mex.	76	74	87	1,069	1,170	1,240
Ariz.	82	85	92	1,047	710	740
Utah	78	82	85	952	840	860
Nev.	80	100	100	94	110	110
Wash.	32	87	90	5,030	5,700	6,700
Oreg.	84	75	89	2,280	1,700	2,300
Calif., all	72	81	76	1,950,700	2,228,000	2,215,000
Wine varieties	75	78	80	481,800	569,000	592,000
Raisin varieties	71	84	74	1,126,500	1,269,000	1,215,000
Dried 2/	--	--	--	212,560	245,000	--
Not dried	--	--	--	276,200	289,000	--
Table varieties	70	78	77	342,400	390,000	408,000
U. S.	71	81	76	2,220,001	2,525,830	2,500,330

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Dried basis: 1 ton of dried raisins equivalent to 4 tons of fresh grapes.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P. M. (E.T.)

PECANS

State	All varieties			Production	
	Condition September 1		Average 1929-38	Average 1939	Indicated 1940
	Average	1940			
	1929-38	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
Percent			Thousand pounds		
Illinois	50	61	39	173	160
Missouri	48	43	53	896	500
North Carolina	66	56	68	902	764
South Carolina	61	64	61	1,013	1,265
Georgia	56	64	63	6,982	8,700
Florida	54	56	60	1,376	1,550
Alabama	58	63	46	2,800	4,035
Mississippi	52	60	28	4,610	7,018
Arkansas	57	65	52	3,414	3,543
Louisiana	55	54	54	4,410	4,104
Oklahoma	41	38	51	12,382	13,000
Texas	43	35	54	24,470	19,000
12 States	47	45	53	63,430	63,639
					76,651

State	Improved varieties 1/		Wild or seedling varieties		Production 1939 1940 1929-38 1939 1929-38 1940	
	Production		Production			
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1929-38	1940	1929-38	1939	1940	
Thousand pounds			Thousand pounds			
Illinois	--	2	3	173	158	
Missouri	16	30	41	880	470	
North Carolina	638	535	822	264	229	
South Carolina	869	1,075	1,069	144	190	
Georgia	6,453	8,091	7,812	529	609	
Florida	1,087	1,271	1,268	289	279	
Alabama	2,465	3,632	2,035	335	403	
Mississippi	2,357	3,439	1,087	2,253	3,579	
Arkansas	304	461	439	3,111	3,082	
Louisiana	1,036	1,108	1,171	3,374	2,996	
Oklahoma	310	520	666	12,072	12,430	
Texas	963	1,140	2,090	23,507	17,860	
12 States	16,499	21,304	18,503	46,931	42,335	
					58,148	

1/ Budded, grafted, or top-worked varieties.

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CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

PLUMS AND PRUNES

Crop and State	Condition September 1			Production		
	Average	Average	Indicated	1929-38	1939	1940
	Percent	Percent	Tons	1929-58	1939	1940
<i>Fresh Basis 1/</i>						
Plums:						
Michigan	52	66	58	5,390	6,300	5,500
California	2/68	2/70	2/74	61,500	71,000	74,000
Prunes:						
Idaho	62	87	80	17,960	23,500	20,000
Washington, all	60	88	52	33,050	34,300	19,400
Eastern Washington	72	83	83	13,250	14,300	14,100
Western Washington	54	91	26	19,800	20,000	5,300
Oregon, all	57	89	29	113,650	153,800	46,400
Eastern Oregon	65	73	89	12,880	13,800	16,400
Western Oregon	56	91	21	100,770	140,000	30,000
				<i>Dry Basis 3/</i>		
California	63	59	64	198,900	185,000	198,000

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ In California, the drying ratio is approximately 2½ pounds of fresh fruit to 1 pound dried.

CRANBERRIES

State	Average	Harvest	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	Production		
							1929-58	1939	1940
							Acres	Barrels	Barrels
Mass.	13,730	13,700	13,700	29.5	35.8	24.8	405,500	490,000	540,000
N.J.	11,000	11,000	11,000	9.6	8.0	9.1	105,900	86,000	100,000
Wis.	2,270	2,100	2,300	27.3	45.0	37.4	62,000	108,000	88,000
Wash.	559	700	700	22.1	17.6	27.1	12,550	12,300	19,000
Oreg.	149	150	150	31.2	38.7	54.7	4,640	5,600	8,000
States	27,708	27,950	27,850	21.3	25.2	19.9	590,590	704,100	553,200
mtp									

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP and STATE	Condition Sept. 1 1929-38	Average: 1939	CROP and STATE	Condition Sept. 1 1929-38	Average: 1939
	Percent			Percent	
<u>ORANGES:</u>					
California, all	73	69	77	Florida, all	66
Valencias	74	70	75	Seedless	--
Navels & Misc.	72	67	79	Other	--
Florida, all	73	78	64	Texas	61
Early & Midseason	--	78	65	Arizona	83
Valencias	--	77	63	California	75
Tangerines	65	55	69	4 States	66
Satsumas	57	56	58		57
Texas	68	69	63		61
Arizona	81	70	65	<u>LEMONS:</u>	
Alabama	--	80	5	California	73
Mississippi	--	56	(2)		70
Louisiana	3/84	69	51	<u>LIMES:</u>	
7 States	73	73	71	Florida	72
					71
					39

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season adopted extends from November 1 to October 31. In other States the season begins about September 1. Indicated production for the 1940-41 season will be issued in October.

2/ Failure reported.

3/ Short-time average.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS IN CALIFORNIA, OREGON, WASHINGTON & FLORIDA

STATE and CROP	Condition September 1 1929-38	Average: 1939	CROP	Production 1929-38	Condition 1939	Indicated 1940
	Percent			Tons		
<u>CALIFORNIA:</u>						
Apricots	2/62	2/80	2/26	231,000	312,000	102,000
Figs:						
Dried)	75	67	82	22,260	26,000	---
Not dried)				8,690	9,300	---
Olives	56	37	73	24,120	22,000	---
Almonds	55	74	39	12,270	19,200	10,800
Walnuts	77	84	70	42,030	55,000	46,000
<u>OREGON:</u>						
Filberts	3/81	87	73	1,025	3,160	2,810
Walnuts	3/72	75	75	2,340	4,400	4,700
<u>WASHINGTON:</u>						
Apricots	2/3/68	2/74	2/86	6,710	10,700	12,900
Filberts	3/74	84	75	3/199	590	590
<u>FLORIDA:</u>						
Avocados	64	66	45	1,338	2,500	---
Pineapples	2/74	2/72	2/60	14,250	15,000	---

1/ For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of market conditions.

2/ Production in percentage of a full crop.

3/ Short-time average.

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CROP REPORT
as of
September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,
September 10, 1940
3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

SUGAR BEETS

State	Yield per Acre			Production						
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Short tons			Thousand short tons						
Ohio	8.4	7.7	8.5	258	363	366				
Mich.	7.9	8.6	9.0	792	1,033	1,062				
Nebr.	12.6	11.4	12.0	897	790	864				
Mont.	12.0	12.1	12.5	700	894	1,050				
Idaho	11.3	13.5	13.5	600	985	986				
Wyo.	12.0	11.0	12.5	552	539	550				
Colo.	12.4	10.6	11.5	2,248	1,543	1,518				
Utah	12.5	12.9	7.5	602	683	368				
Calif.	13.0	16.3	14.5	1,418	2,699	2,450				
Other States	8.9	10.3	11.1	870	1,244	1,435				
U.S.	11.3	11.7	11.7	8,937	10,773	10,649				

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR

State	For Sugar			Production						
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Short tons			Thousand short tons						
La.	16.5	21.4	17.0	3,627	5,084	4,165				
Fla.	31.2	35.5	35.0	469	714	847				
Total	17.4	22.5	18.6	4,096	5,798	5,012				
	For Seed									
La.	16.6	20.5	17.0	324	369	306				
Fla.	32.8	35.5	35.0	19	30	28				
Total	17.0	21.2	17.8	343	399	334				
	For Sugar and Seed									
La.	16.5	21.3	17.0	3,951	5,453	4,471				
Fla.	31.3	35.5	35.0	488	744	875				
Total	17.4	22.4	18.6	4,439	6,197	5,346				

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

as of

September 1, 1940

AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

September 10, 1940

3:00 P.M. (E.T.)

BROOMCORN

State	Yield per Acre		Production			
	Average	Indicated	Average	Indicated		
	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939	1940
	Pounds			Tons		
Ill.	492	520	530	9,240	7,500	8,500
Kans.	194	200	300	3,680	1,500	3,900
Okla.	235	240	300	15,960	8,800	13,200
Tex.	296	210	290	3,560	2,200	3,800
Colo.	189	200	250	5,000	3,800	6,100
N. Mex.	232	275	235	5,380	6,500	6,500
U.S.	258.9	271.5	304.1	42,910	30,300	41,800

PEAS, DRY FIELD 1/

State	Acreage		Yield per Acre		Production	
	Harvested		For	harvest	Average	Prelim.
	Average	1929-38	1939	1940	1929-38	1939
	Thousand acres				Bushels	Thousand bushels
Mich.	17	9	12	10.6	11.0	177
Wis.	18	5	8	12.3	14.0	222
Mont.	25	13	20	16.1	22.5	396
Idaho	76	56	72	19.0	19.5	1,420
Colo.	36	18	18	9.0	11.0	330
Wash.	91	101	104	18.1	19.0	1,719
Oreg.	2/ 3	2	2	2/17.2	21.5	13.0
U.S.	263	204	236	16.3	18.2	4,288
						3,713
						3,292

1/ In principal commercial producing States. Includes peas grown for seed.

2/ Short-time average.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 CROP REPORTING BOARD
 WASHINGTON, D.C.

September 10, 1940.

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State	September 1	September 1	September 1	September 1
	(Avg.) 1929-38	1938	1939	1940
Me.	14.3	15.8	14.4	16.2
N.H.	14.6	14.5	15.2	14.5
Vt.	13.1	14.2	13.5	14.4
Mass.	17.5	18.1	17.5	18.4
Conn.	17.5	19.8	18.2	19.6
N.Y.	16.0	16.9	15.4	17.2
N.J.	18.8	19.9	20.0	19.0
Pa.	16.4	17.8	16.7	16.9
N. Atl.	16.00	17.17	16.27	17.18
Ohio	15.6	16.8	16.4	15.7
Ind.	14.9	16.0	16.3	15.3
Ill.	14.1	15.5	15.8	15.8
Mich.	16.2	18.1	18.0	18.1
Wis.	15.0	16.4	15.8	16.5
E.N. Cent.	15.09	16.49	16.30	16.33
Minn.	12.8	14.1	14.1	14.2
Iowa	13.1	14.2	15.0	15.6
Mo.	10.3	10.8	12.4	12.6
N.Dak.	12.5	13.5	12.9	14.5
S.Dak.	10.8	11.1	12.0	12.5
Nebr.	12.8	13.4	13.4	14.0
Kans.	11.9	13.3	13.4	12.7
W.N. Cent.	12.11	13.04	13.49	13.81
Md.	14.9	16.0	16.2	16.4
Va.	12.8	13.8	13.6	14.2
W.Va.	13.4	14.6	14.1	13.0
N.C.	12.3	13.4	13.5	13.2
S.C.	10.6	10.4	10.4	11.2
Ga.	9.0	9.0	9.7	9.5
S.Atl.	11.61	12.60	12.43	12.57
Ky.	12.9	14.5	13.7	13.3
Tenn.	11.4	12.4	12.6	12.1
Miss.	7.6	7.4	7.9	7.7
Ark.	8.5	10.1	9.4	9.7
Okla.	9.8	12.0	11.6	11.3
Tex.	9.1	9.7	9.6	9.7
S.Cent.	9.58	10.61	10.43	10.41
Mont.	13.8	15.8	16.5	15.2
Idaho	17.3	18.7	18.9	18.8
Wyo.	13.4	14.9	13.9	14.1
Colo.	13.3	14.1	14.9	15.1
Wash.	17.6	17.8	18.9	17.9
Oreg.	15.3	15.8	16.5	16.8
Calif.	17.6	19.4	20.0	20.0
West	15.36	16.51	17.07	16.98
U.S.	13.08	14.23	14.17	14.38

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States are based on combined returns from Crop and Special Dairy reporters and are weighted by counties. Figures for other States, regions, and U.S. are based on returns from Crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Alabama and Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
 AGRICULTURAL MARKETING SERVICE
 CROP REPORTING BOARD
 WASHINGTON, D. C.

September 10, 1940

EGGS PRODUCED PER 100 LAYERS, SEPTEMBER 1 1/

<u>State</u>	<u>Av. 1929-1938</u>	<u>1938</u>	<u>1939</u>	<u>1940</u>
		<u>Number</u>		
Me.	42.4	44.8	45.2	47.1
N. H.	41.6	42.0	45.1	37.9
Vt.	42.2	45.0	46.2	48.0
Mass.	41.3	41.4	45.0	44.0
R. I.	39.4	38.1	45.0	43.9
Conn.	41.7	44.4	45.1	45.8
N. Eng.	41.8	43.3	45.2	44.7
N. Y.	40.3	40.6	42.5	42.4
N. J.	35.0	35.9	38.1	40.6
Pa.	37.4	36.6	40.5	40.4
N. Atl. 2/	38.9	39.0	41.8	41.8
Ohio	37.2	37.8	38.5	39.9
Ind.	34.0	36.1	35.8	36.5
Ill.	30.4	32.4	34.1	33.9
Mich.	40.6	41.8	42.1	39.1
Wis.	38.9	40.8	39.9	39.5
E. N. Cent.	35.4	37.0	37.5	37.4
Minn.	34.6	37.1	38.1	39.8
Iowa	32.2	35.1	37.2	35.6
Mo.	30.3	33.8	32.6	35.3
N. Dak.	34.3	36.9	38.8	38.3
S. Dak.	32.9	35.6	36.1	37.3
Nebr.	31.2	35.9	34.8	37.7
Kans.	29.8	34.4	33.9	37.2
W. N. Cent.	31.8	35.2	35.6	36.9
Del.	31.6	36.7	40.4	40.2
Md.	33.2	33.8	34.0	38.4
Va.	29.5	30.6	30.8	35.0
W. Va.	34.4	35.8	39.9	38.7
N. C.	31.3	33.3	35.6	35.3
S. C.	27.6	27.0	30.6	28.2
Ga.	28.7	30.1	31.9	32.5
Fla.	32.6	33.4	36.4	36.5
S. Atl.	30.8	32.2	34.1	35.3
Ky.	28.6	30.3	30.0	32.8
Tenn.	26.4	26.5	28.1	29.8
Ala.	28.6	31.8	31.8	31.0
Miss.	28.1	30.6	27.8	27.2
Ark.	26.8	30.2	30.6	32.0
La.	26.4	29.6	29.0	26.8
Oklahoma.	25.9	29.6	33.8	32.7
Tex.	28.3	31.9	31.4	32.4
S. Cent.	27.5	30.3	30.8	31.4
Mont.	38.8	41.2	29.8	42.4
Idaho	41.7	41.7	42.8	41.6
Wyo.	37.5	43.6	39.2	40.4
Colo.	35.5	40.6	36.0	37.7
N. Mex.	32.0	31.9	34.1	32.5
Ariz.	31.1	29.9	35.7	27.3
Utah	42.6	44.7	42.0	42.0
Nev.	40.7	45.1	45.0	43.0
Wash.	44.0	43.4	44.8	44.1
Oreg.	42.3	43.7	44.7	42.7
Calif.	37.5	39.7	38.4	37.2
West.	38.9	40.8	39.9	39.2
U. S.	33.0	35.3	36.0	36.5

1/ As reported for farm flocks of less than 400 layers.

2/ Including New England.

